The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 78. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th June	Salsette ..	6000	Moolta..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	6000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	30th May	3rd June
Penang Maru	I. Noma.	5500	1st June.	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5959	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru	T. Tozawa.	1625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

exceed.....£18,167,251

INCOME.....£ 6,519,413

RE LIFE

ARINE PROFITS

AND

Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 5th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2155	June 6th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PURNEA ..	3306	Thursday 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 24th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & C.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

1st June, 1913.

161

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, Opp: Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

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	Rs. a.
LIFE OF THE RT. HON. SIR ALFRED COMYN LYALL. By Sir Mortimer Durand. With illustrations	14 0
CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES AND SCULPTURE 1913. Complete in 1 vol. Wrappers	2 10
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TWO YEARS UNDER THE CRESCENT. By Steppings Wright. Illustrated. Published at 9s. net. Colonial Edition	6 0

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules ran be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 2 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.
Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & CO.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

DRINK VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,
PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
Vgd Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

NEW BOOKS & NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

INSURANCE.—A Practical Exposition for the Student and Business Man. By T. E. Young, B.A., F.R.A.S. With a practical section on Workmen's compensation insurance. Second edition revised and enlarged.	4 6
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Thacker & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY. 197

THE Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavou

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

269

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT MOTOR CAR AND PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS

FOR PROSPECTUSES AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
Office:— 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic." 277

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

171

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL
Accident, Fire & Life
ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
Established 1885.

ASSETS RS. 3,37,50,000.

INDIAN BRANCH:
12-14, Churchgate Street
(Next to Eastern Bank.)
POST BOX No. 112.

Fire Business Transacted on Non-Tariff Terms.

Special policies and low quotations for Motor Car, Personal Accident and Sickness, Motor Cycle, Burglary, Fidelity Guarantee, Plate Glass and Cycle Insurance.

Manager for India:—
G. M. ROSE.

7415

NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th May, 1913.
0150

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.)

TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, being a Public Holiday, the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on that day.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN.)

TUESDAY, the 3rd June 1913, being formed that the Up Lonavla Express train will run on Wednesday, the 4th June 1913, from Lonavla to the timing already notified instead of on Monday, the 2nd June 1913.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st June 1913. 262

AS and from the 1st June, 1913, THE GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD., has opened a BRANCH for the control of its business in India at Nos. 12-14, Churchgate Street (next to Eastern Bank), Post Box No. 112.

G. M. ROSE,
Manager for India.
7413

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI, 1882
and
In the matter of the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 26th day of May, 1913, Basil N. Lang, Esq., Bar-at-Law, has been appointed the Official Liquidator of the above Company in place and stead of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., during his absence from Bombay from 1st June, 1913.

Dated, this 30th day of May, 1913.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of a Gazetted holiday, the public are in the Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation).
0160

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur—Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

From Bombay				H.M.
H.M.				
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-55	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-19
4-55	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-31
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21-6	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-47

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Ratlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21-3
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Mutra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-30	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-4	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
18-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-15

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GRAND BOMBAY DANCING FESTIVAL

augmented by special cinema films.

COMMENCING
SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 7th.
TWO PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY:

First ..... 6-30 p.m. Carriages ..... 8-30.
Second ..... 9-30 p.m. Carriages..... 11-30.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to 12.
Orchestra stalls Rs. 2
Stalls ..... Rs. 1 | Balcony ..... Ans. 8
Circle ..... Rs. 1 | Gallery ..... Ans. 4

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Cottage piano in good order by Reed Ibch John.

Furniture, such as cupboards, and chairs, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, cheval glass, chest of drawers, single almyrah, low and easy chairs, hatstands, wall brackets, tiled table and teapoys, phonographs with records and iron safes, chest of drawers made to order with pigeon holes and Chubb's lock, etc.

By order of the concerned—

1 lot petrol and gas and electric lamp accessories, etc.

By order of the attorneys of Messrs. H. K. Le May and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Cowasji Framji and Co. of Ahmedabad—

C. F. and Co., 3 cases each 20 doz. tumblers 3-4 pint.

C. F. and Co., 5 crates, each 25 doz. cup and saucers.

C. F. and Co., 1 case assorted toys.

C. F. and Co., 10 cases Duplex straight, Comet, Wonder, Favourite and Cosmos chimneys.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

Property of a gentleman—

1. 2 cylinder, 12 h.p. 6 seated D'Dion motor car No. 625, recently done up, in running order.

The property of a lady.

1 rubber-tyred victoria with bay horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property, at Parsee Bazar and Borah Bazar Street, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. O. O. C. J.

Suit No .641 of 1911.

Hormusji Framji Maneckshahna ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Nasarwanji Bomanji Panthaki, and other defendants ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 641 of 1911, (Hormusji Framji Maneckshahna vs. Nassarwanji B. Panthaki and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property, on the premises:—

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure with tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 313 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 431, 432 New No. 5460, Old Survey No. 808, New Survey No. 9189 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward, No. 2286, and Street No. 190, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the property of the late Mr. Rutonji Pestonji Vandri, on the South by the house belonging to the Shravak temple, known as Apasara, on the East by Borah Bazar Street, and West by Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas &Co. Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B. The Receiver will receive any private offers before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 16th day of June, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, the gold ornaments, etc., of the late Dinshaw D. Wellington, such as gold bracelets, bangles, neck chains, watch chains, studs, links, collar buttons, rings, earrings silver watches, etc.

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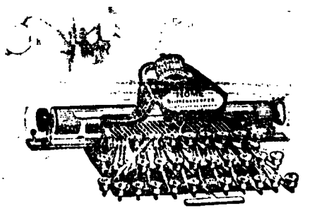

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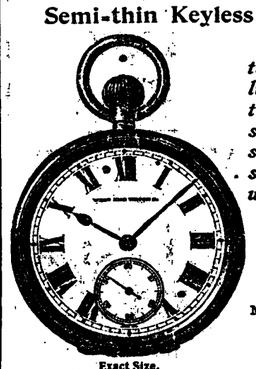

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Made also in Hunting and Half-Hunting Cases.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 31th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the east Punjab. Temperature is in defect in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Local rain due to dust storms has fallen; Mainpuri has had 0·89" and Cawnpore 0·22". Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme south-west district and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad. Night temperature is 11° F. in defect at Kotah but 8° F. in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or partly clouded. The moisture in the air is under equal to or below the average. Night temperature is 11° F. in defect at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0·11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are partly clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—A few light showers have occurred on the West Coast; elsewhere in the Peninsula weather has been practically rainless. Rains have gone down in north Malabar but are moderate at Colombo and Cochin. Pressure is relatively low in north Malabar and the south Konkan and this fact taken in connection with the decrease of rain would appear to indicate that an area of low pressure is forming in the south-east Arabian sea. Dust-storms have given local rain in the United Provinces.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and the south Konkan. Some thunder-storms may occur in the southern half of the Deccan and some dust- or thunder-storms in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 31st of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 h.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN ARRA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	95·6	82·0	67	..	6·31	—4·65
Jask	94·3	84·3	94	..	4·18	—0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	96·8	86·6	72	..	5·56	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113·6	81·5	42	..	1·44	—2·55
Rawalpindi	104·4	70·6	43	..	6·00	—5·49
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirsa	111·3	75·0	57	..	6·61	+4·00
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	101·1	74·8	63	..	2·58	—0·91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106·0	77·0	50	..	3·65	+1·35
Mainpuri	99·3	73·1	70	0·86	6·28	+3·42
Jhansi	111·9	84·0	42	..	2·58	—0·10
Cawnpore	100·2	77·4	57	0·22	6·66	+4·18
Allahabad	101·1	76·0	56	0·02	5·36	+2·85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	117·1	83·8	75	..	0·41	—0·95
Karachi	89·0	80·0	83	..	1·27	—0·38
Ajmer	108·6	84·2	42	..	2·36	+0·34
Jaipur	109·2	88·6	30	..	1·61	—0·55
Kotah	111·1	88·6	33	..	3·49	+1·77
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100·0	79·0	63	..	0·66	—0·61
Dwarka	91·3	83·2	79	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	87·1	81·6	88	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	106·1	74·6	74	..	0·45	—0·22
Bhavnagar	106·5	80·8	69	..	0·44	—0·42
Pora	95·9	81·6	74	..	3·59	+3·10
Surat	107·1	82·7	75	..	0·48	—0·02
Ahmedabad	108·3	79·4	65	..	0·93	+0·20
Deesa	103·9	80·0	58	..	3·91	+2·61
Neemuch	103·6	78·1	63	..	5·32	+3·81
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	108·8	80·3	31	..	8·00	+4·65
Saugor	109·6	80·1	35	..	4·59	+1·81
Nagpur	107·7	83·1	53	..	5·96	+4·33
Betul	108·7	84·5	43	..	1·81	—0·77
Chhindwara	107·8	82·4	35	..	1·17	—1·67
Pachmarhi	102·4	85·5	36	..	3·72	+0·10
Harda	107·0	87·0	29	..	4·29	+2·2
Hoshangabad	107·7	88·6	35	..	4·80	+1·0
DECCAN HYDERABAD—						
Akola	93·8	82·9	74	..	3·62	+2·26
Amraoti	91·8	80·4	65	..	11·72	+9·71
Buldana	89·5	80·2	87	0·11	4·85	+1·01
Wun	87·7	79·5	85	..	8·23	+3·05
Yeotmal	105·4	77·6	50	..	5·34	+3·48
Hyderabad	99·6	73·6	64	..	1·57	—0·91
Nizamsagar	96·5	76·8	66	..	5·21	+2·07
Parbhani	95·8	76·6	65	..	3·11	—0·05
Nanded	99·2	73·5	71	..	6·21	+2·79
Bidar	85·3	69·5	79	..	4·26	—2·21
Gulbarga	103·9	76·2	53	0·08	2·18	—0·18
Raichur	104·4	83·7	41	..	3·66	+0·58
MADRAS—						
Bellary	90·3	74·2	52	..	4·26	+0·26
Cuddapah	86·8	77·8	75	..	7·55	—3·66
Nellore	82·8	75·6	87	0·11	13·20	—10·40
Madras	84·7	74·7	84	0·04	17·16	+11·90
Vellore	85·6	76·0	91	0·60	60·61	
Kodaikanal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calicut	101·8	84·2	77	..	3·24	—5·46
Cochin	97·0	77·3	64	..	6·23	+0·88
Colombo	182·0	84·5	53	..	11·64	+4·68
Galle	96·0	81·0	76	..	14·13	—8·00
Mormugao	90·6	69·3	74	..	4·69	—5·05
Minicoy	90·4	72·3	90	..	15·95	+6·06
Trichinopoly	99·1	79·8	61	..	13·37	—0·93
Pamban	95·2	80·7	70	..	12·79	—4·23

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 30th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·664
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	88·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	81·4
Dew Point	,,	79·11
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,	0·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		5·6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	93·8
Minimum do. do. ..	,,	84·1
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight W.WNW		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	125

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 89 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8–45 a. m.: Standard Time on the 31st May 1913 was 29·87 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 89 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.		ft. in.
Mon.	2	m 9 58		26 9
		9 28 a		25 9
Tues.	3	m 10 39		27 5
		10 13 a		26 0
Wed.	4	m 11 20		28 2
		10 57 a		26 3
Thurs.	5	0 1 a		28 10
		11 40 a		26 5
Fri.	6	0 43 a		29 2

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	June.	h. m.		f. in.
Mon.	2	3 10		16 11
		3 44 a		20 2
Tues.	3	m 3 47		16 2
		4 30 a		19 11
Wed.	4	m 4 24		15 6
		5 15 a		19 8
Thurs.	5	m 5 2		14 11
		5 59 a		19 6
Fri.	6	5 41		14 8
		6 42 a		19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
2.	(Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.
3.	(Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.
4.	(Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13 m.
5.	(Thurs)	6h. 0m.	7h. 13 m.
6.	(Fri.)	6h. 0m.	7h. 14 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10th, 7·3 m. P. M.

MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt arrived in New York on May 11, after appearing in a series of playlets and acts from "Camille," "Phèdre," "La Tosca," "Lucrèce Borgia," and "Une Nuit de Noël" in every big city in America, and she returns to Paris in a few weeks' time after performing at the New York Palace Theatre, taking with her, according to her Press agent, £30,000 profits from her tour.

"The Divine Sarah" told the reporters that the secret of being beautiful at 70 was work, plenty of sleep, cheerfulness, properly cooked food, and not too much fresh air. Madame Bernhardt criticised American cooking, denounced the Suffragists, and declared that American women drink and eat too much.

The great French actress talked with keen interest about the joys of grandmotherhood. "My ambition now," she said, "is to be a great-great-grandmother. Children are the greatest joy of life, and with them a woman lives over the best things in her own life."

Although Madame Sarah Bernhardt has been touring in the States in a "farewell tour," she laughingly admitted that she hopes to visit America many more times before she finally says good-bye.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "A South African Heiress," by Mrs. T. M. Wakeford, an author whose work possesses the very qualities which straightway make for public favour. The characters, the scenes, and the viewpoint of her story are wholly Colonial, and the Colonial life which she reproduces for us never dull and never lack in colour and variety. The tone is bright and cheerful throughout.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	74⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·21½
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	85
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·43
Bar Silver Spot	..	27 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27⅜
Closing tone of Silver:—China buying.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	61 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)		1/3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.		
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)		85½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	4⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)		7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	..	3 3/8
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3 3/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, May 30.

Silver to Bombay		£350,000
Gold Bar to Bombay		£267,000
Gold Coin to Bombay		£10,000
Silver to Ceylon		£1,000
Silver to Hongkong		£10,000

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 31.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Peper Market presented a very steady tone to-day and witnessed practically no fluctuations. The Market opened at Rs. 96/6/6 and closed at Rs. 96/6/0 for 30th June delivery. The business done was on a very restricted scale.

Demand for ready paper remains active now-a-days and was placed to-day at the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained firm to-day, without any changes in yesterday's quotations worth noticing.

Petit stood at Rs. 3210 for June and Rs. 3200 for July. The budla difference was reverse.

Fazul closed at Rs. 523/12 for June and Rs. 526/4 for July.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1792½ for June and Rs. 1505 for July.

Davids were placed at Rs. 516½ for June and Rs. 520 for July at the close.

Centrals receded to Rs. 2140 for June.

Bank of India Shares kept in a active demand at Rs. 69/8 and Rs. 70.

Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 66 for June.

Central Provinces Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 97.

Volkart Press Shares declined to Rs. 685.

New Berars improved to Rs. 547/8.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 98/8 and Deferred to Rs. 220.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 31.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000 ,,
Total Day's Imports	1,000 ,,
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Unchanged, quiet.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet.	
Mid. Americans	6·61 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·75 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·38	6·37
J. J.	6·31	6·33
J. A.	6·32	6·32
A. S.	6·22	6·23
S. O.	6·11	6·12
O. N.	6·05	6·05
N. D.	6 02	6 02
D. J.	6·01	6·01
J. F.	6'01	6'01

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·38	6·38
J. J.	6·31	6·32
J. A.	6·32	6·31
A. S.	6·22	6·22
S. O.	6·11	6·11
O. N.	6·05	6·05
N. D.	6'02	6'01
D. J.	6'01	6'00
J. F.	6'01	6'00

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	16,000
Total Forwarded	73,000
Total Imports	80,000
Total Stock	1,119,000
Stock of Cotton in London	3,640

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthes—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

JUNE, 1.

The local cotton market for actuals was weak and sellers whose cotton is still lying in the open are willing to make clearances at a reasonable discount, but local Mills and Shippers pervesely refuse to relieve them of their burden, and as a result of such inaction, they are sending the goods under cover with a tired feeling. It must be said to the credit of these holders that once they have warehoused the cotton they will hold it on with confidence and watch the progress of the new crops both here and in America. At present the Liverpool and American Markets are trimmed up and put in shape for the Bureau Report of Condition to be published to-day at Washington. The Majority of operators now look for a conditoin figure ranging between 81 and 84 against the same period last year 78 and the last ten years' averages 79.9.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 30.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	0.000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	46,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	55,000
Week's Exports to January	17,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	376,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports ..	312,000

WEEKLY REPORT.

Total in Sight	13,250,000 Bales.
Egyptain Visible Supply ..	240,000 ,,
East Indian Visible Supply	120,000 ,,
American Visible Supply ..	2,604,000 ,,
Other Visible Supply	143,000 ,,
Total Sales	53,000 ,,
East Indian Sales	300 ,,
Total Speculation	2,000 ,,
Total Export	,,
East Indian Export	,,
East Indian Stock	9,000 ,,
East Indian Forwarded ..	1,800 ,,
East Indian Actual Export	200 ,,
East Indian Imports	2,000 ,,
East Indian Speculation	,,
American Afloat	80,000 ,,
East Indian Afloat	9,000 ,,
Total Afloat	105,000 ,,

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week :—

	1913	Last week	1912
American	2,604,000	2,751,000	2,910,000
Other kinds	558,000	556,000	449,000

The total into sight show 13,230,000 bales against last week 13,160,000 and 15,050,000 same period last year.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 70,000 as against 59,000 bale last week and 35,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under :—

	1913	Last week	1912
Great Britain B-S	40,000	19,000	22,000
Continent ,,	58,000	44,000	34,000

Stocks at all American Ports Stand at 376,000 bales as compared with 438,000 bales last week and 447,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports up to the week ending 30th May was 311,000 bales as against 342,000 bales last week and 191,000 bales last year.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 31.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-3 sellers; July, August; quiet, but steady. Hungarian Crystals sugar C. & F. India 12-6 nominal; June; neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-7, sellers: August; 9-8½ sellers; October-December; steady, very little doing. F. A. S. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9 sellers; June, August; quiet, but steady. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal. Javas steady, nothing doing.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore. 416 lbs. 35% ex-ship 53½; May, June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51⅝; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46; May, June; Hamburg; sellers canal; firm. Linseed Bombay 416 lbs. ex-ship 46, June, July; Dunkirk; value, canal; steady. Linseed Calcutta 44; April, June; London, nearest value; quiet steady. Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42; May, June; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed 6-10; May, June; Hull; nearest value; quiet.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37; May, June; London; buyers, canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅝; May, June; London; sellers canal; quiet but steady. American and Australian wheat unchanged.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; May, June; value, quiet.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, for the fortnight ended 30th May 1913 as compared with the statement of 14th May 1913:—

LIABILITIES.	14th May	30th May.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
Capital Paid up	Rs. 14,99,960	Rs. 14,99,960
Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	Rs. 80,37,000	Rs. 82,85,000
Current Deposits	Rs. 22,27,000	Rs. 20,70,000
Sundries	Rs. 24,000	Rs. 23,000
Total ..	Rs. 118,87,960	Rs. 119,72,960
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	Rs. 38,06,000	Rs. 38,96,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities ..	Rs. 52,16,000	Rs. 51,42,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	Rs. 12,56,000	Rs. 12,11,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	Rs. 23,000	Rs. 23,000
Sundries ..	Rs. 95,700	Rs. 1,10,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust & Municipal Bonds	Rs. 14,91,260	Rs. 15,90,960
Total ..	Rs. 118,87,960	Rs. 119,72,960

...Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	69
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-8
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15. ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66
Standard Bank Rs. 50.	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 .. (New Issue) Rs. 15..	June do.	10 o/o	40 18
Punjab National Bk..	..	10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	905	
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70	
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100	
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	242½	
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	140	
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535	
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282½	
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2140	
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	795	
Choti Silk ..	..	20	433	
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,465	
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440	
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190	
Coorla ..	April	40	710XD	
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	113/12	
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	281¼	
David ..	May-Nov.	20	516¼	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195	
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500	
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140	
Fazulbhoy ..	do.	20	5/32	
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 620	
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	375	
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450	
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660	
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475	
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325	
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	112½	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD	
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD	
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025	
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	152½	
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190	
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145XD	
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440	
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290	
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900	
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335	
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	795	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1335	
Madhowji Dharamsi.	June-Dec	75	1,495	
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,050	
Manekjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200	
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360	
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245	
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,085	
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	165	
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390	
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100	
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820	
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200	
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900	
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40	
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,370	
Sun ..	Oct.	..	132½	
Surat Rice Mill ..	May.	15	220	
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,732½	
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,460	
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200	
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.	485	
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600	
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240	

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670	
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137	
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	97	
Dhond Baramati Rs.8)		4 o/o	101	
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122	
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141	
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59½	
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132	

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.	
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800	
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500	
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120	
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200	
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130	
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190	
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95	
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725	
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125	
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80	
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137½	
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co. ..	..	7%	132½	
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305	
Mahamudpura Ctn. ..	..	Nil.	100	
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125	
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20	
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235	
New East Indian ..	Sept.	7%	910	
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	30	880	
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	525	
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750	
Sind ..	Nov.	30	2500	
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235	
Vaikart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690	
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125	

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.		
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	181	
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	12	
Samankua ..	..	Nil.	4	
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35	
Badham Pile ..	..	7	50	
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	99CD	
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	630	
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	F. O. Feb.-Aug	..	173	
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	3	23	204/8
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	960	
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400	Troop Ship
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	O. P. Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	242½ 275	Survey St.
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ..	April	6 %	29⅛	....Troopship.
City of Bombay Building Co.	..	20%	..	R. I. M. S, Investigator ....Capt. C. S. Hickman
Delhi Flour ..	Dec.-Jun	30H.yr.	450	....Survey St.
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	Sep.	8	120	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.....Capt. A. P. Robinsol.
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	..	30	300	....Troopships
Indian Cotton Oil Company.	Old 100 New Issue 25	Dec.	12	R. I. M. S. Lawrence .....Capt. Finnis Station.
John Roberts & Co. ..	..	..	20	
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	..	..	100	
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	Oct.-Jul.	7 %	51	
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July.	10 %	30	
Marks & Co. ..	do	12½	180	
Marsland Price Co. O.	July	8	107½	
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	..	101	
Napier Hotel Co..	..	Nil.	100 nom	
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	..	7 %	25	
Phillips & Co. ..	May	20 %	350	
Port Canning Co. .

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE HOME MARKETS.

THE BRAZIL LOAN FAILURE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 16.

Since money markets began it is a question whether anything like the present situation in the monetary centres of England and Europe has been seen before. Over here there are apparently abundant funds and to spare, and scarcely any of this is finding its way into the ordinary speculation and investment business of the Stock Exchange. Under the circumstances, one would imagine that Government loans, issued under the auspices of such houses as bear the name of Rothschild and its peers in the world of finance, would meet with some response from those who have been nursing their savings. But the Brazilian loan of twelve millions offered under the auspices of New Court has met with an even worse reception than its immediate predecessors. Underwriters were landed with nearly ten and a half millions. The previous eight big issues represented about fifteen millions and of this the public scarcely took a million and a half. It is indeed a serious prospect, for we have China with her twenty-five million requirements, Turkey relying on the Rothschild group for a twenty million loan irrespective of war costs, to say nothing of the Balkan States who are likely to appeal for forty or fifty millions. Regarding the China loan a number of pertinent questions are being discussed in the City as to the guarantee that investors are to receive as to the safety of their money. China is by no means in the settled condition that superficial talkers would have one believe. Hüan Shih Kai is by no means the settled President of an established Republic, nor is China a homogeneous Republic. Even the President's official appointment is merely provisional and his council temporary. There seems to have been a great deal of mystery about the council's approval of the loan; while the signing of the contract took place before the members of the Senate had met in formal session. It is quite likely that the China loan would have succeeded when Mr. Crisp had it in hand, but so far as the public go people have had time to think and its prospects are not so rosy now. Nor is it improbable that the judgment of the British investor will be found to have been formed in good logic in his attitude to the Brazilian loan. Brazil is by no means a paragon among States. In the meanwhile, the guns of a British cruiser are being pointed at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, with a veiw to enforcing the rights of British investors.

In the meanwhile, despite favourable developments in the near East, there is no sign that those who have been hoarding money on the Continent are inclined to open their purse-strings. Across the Channel loans have been received as coldly as in England, for those raised in Berlin on behalf of Austria-Hungary have not resulted in a less rigid attitude on the part of the hoarders. The Balkan States, in which we include Greece, had hoped for much as the outcome of the present war, and are irritable under the restraining control of the Great Powers. This all means delay in the final settlement of outstanding questions, and those who have been holding the purse-strings have been so constantly disappointed in the immediate past regarding the ultimate settlement of the near Eastern trouble, that they are decidedly sceptical and little inclined to part with their gold. It will be some time, probably, before the money markets of Europe develop ease to any really considerable extent.

NEW RAILWAY RATES.

Much in the way of generalities is written about the rise in merchandise rates on English and Scotch railways, but it is a question whether many people know exactly what the new charges sanctioned by the recent Act of Parliament really means. It will be remembered that the agitation among railway servants for increased wages commenced in 1907, and it was to meet this new position that the directors of our great lines began to consider the possibility of increasing their charges. An increase of about 2½ per cent. in the carriage of coal was the first move, a charge that was effected not by direct means but by reducing the weight of a ton of coal from 20½ cwts. to 20 cwts. for railway purposes. That was in 1908. Last year the Companies took the very justifiable step of advancing cheap passenger fares to the extent of 5 to 10 per cent. and it has been estimated that the ultimate result was an all-round increase of about 3 per cent. in the general traffic charges. And now it is decided to increase the merchandise traffic by 4 per cent. It has been estimated that the ultimate result of all these changes is an addition to the total receipts of the lines of three and a half millions a year compared with six years ago. It is true that higher prices in coal and materials absorb part of this, but these latter may be presumed to be temporary inconveniences. On the whole the Companies by their various increased charges are amply supplied with funds to meet the higher claims of their servants. And now to turn to the other side of the question; the effect on the merchandise carried. The current issue of the "Railway Gazette" has some interesting facts on this subject,—facts that give a practical and businesslike insight to the results of the new charges. The cost of carriage of flour from Hull to the Midlands, we are told, is about 10s. a ton, which at 15s. per 10 stone sack means 240s. per ton. With the addition of 4 per cwt. the charges will be increased to 240/6d. per ton. It is easy to see how slight will be the difference to the selling price. One penny would cover 100 quartern loaves. Taking boots from Northampton we find the rate per ton is 25s., a four per cent increase on which would be 1s., but as the legal maximum is 25s. 7d, the increase of 2.3 per cent. There are about 800 pairs of boots in a ton so that 1d. would cover the additional cost of carrying 114 pairs of boots. These are excellent exmples of the trifling effect that the new charges will have. How foolish then are all the allegations about the railway companies strangling trade.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

During the past week the Stock markets have been in the throes of a settlement and this has handicapped new business. The fine weather too, sunshine being rare in our country, has kept some of the wealthier members away, while the ghastly failure of the Brazil loan has not been calculated to encourage investors and speculators. The monetary conditions have been favourable, and it is felt that rates ruling in Lombard Street are such that a further reduction in the Bank of England standard rate of discount is quite possible next Thursday. Putting the position shortly it may be said that members return in hopeful mood after the Whitsuntide recess, but that the volume of business has shown no improvement. Consols and their gilt-edged bretheren have been a decidedly firm if idle market, and when prices were made up for carrying over arrangements, a slight improvement on the fortnight was shown.

Home railways have been fortunate. None of the adverse influences such as labour troubles or bad trade have been present to interfere with their even course. The higher merchandise rates, to which I refered above, will work out favourably and given continued prosperity the half year's results should prove all that optimists had anticipated. It must be borne in mind that the home railway companies have adopted a new system of keeping accounts and for that reason are likely to be very careful in their distributions at the half year, so that dividends will not be as substantial as would otherwise have been the case, while balances carried forward will be on a more generous scale. The Great Northern is issuing further capital the market says, to the extent of a million. But I understand that the amount to be asked for is £750,000 of 4 per cent. preferred stock and £500,000 deferred stock. The former will probably be offered at 84 and the latter at 52½. Although rumours of this issue adversely effected the price the slight reaction was scarcely logical for the money can be turned to producted use at once. At time of writing the price of Great Northern deferred is just under 56 and on the basis of a 3½ per cent. dividend the yield works out at over 6 per cent. Brighton A. is quoted at 94½ and as the 5½ per cent. distribution is looked for the return will be 6 per cent ; indeed 5 to 6 per cent. is the average yield of the heavier stocks.

It is a pity that Canadian Pacifics are so largely affected by continental conditions, otherwise one would not see these temporary checks to their strengthening tendency. In Berlin there are fears of tight money and consequently a good deal of realising has taken place in connection with this stock. It is also felt that the directors were too conservative in limiting the dividend for the past quarter to the customary rate of ten per cent. In the meanwhile, traffic receipts continue up to expectations. The price at the moment is 244½. Trunks traffic too, continue excellent. Trunk ordinaries are 28½ first Prof. 105, Seconds 100 and Thirds 62. The Canadian Finance Minister's excellent budget statement has been an encouraging piece of news. American rails have remained in a state of uncertainty and there is nothing of particular interest to report in connection with that market. South American railway issues have been without interest.

Although the under-current of the African section of the House has been good there have been no features. It is expected that when the promised movement takes place in that department that special attention will be paid to land and claim owning companies. There is nothing special to report in other sections of the Stock Exchange.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is quoted over here at 28 1-8d. per ounce on the spot and 28 and 5/16d. per ounce for forward business. This strength is almost entirely due to the approaching Chinese loan, which is now very near. In the ordinary way an adverse influence is the expected return of large quantities of the white metal to the Currency Department in your country, but times have been so prosperous with India that the best informed people anticipate that these returns will be much smaller than is usual at this time of the year. Over here the course of the monsoon will be watched with the keenest interest, it being felt that if all goes favourably great times may be looked for on your side. In the meanwhile, it is not India but China which almost entirely governs the course of the silver market over here.

EUTCH PETROLEUM.

From Amsterdam comes news of considerable speculation in Royal Dutch Petroleum shares. During the end of last week the quotation rose from 576½ to 590 per cent. and although there was a slight reaction on the eve of the holidays, the price has again risen to 598 per cent. First of all it was said that the stock had been taken in hand by a Dutch group, a statement that was followed by the opinion that the rise was due to London purchases. The latter seems to be the true explanation. Over here there are reports of a probable new issue by the Shell Transport Company and it is thought that the Dutch Company would not be long in following suit and that a valuable right in the near future might be added to the attractions of the stock. There were also rumours that a bonus was about to be distributed, though I hear that this is not likely yet awhile.

BRITISH ASSETS IN EAST AFRICA.

MR. A. LYTTELTON'S IMPRESSIONS.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P., is contributing to the "Times" his "Impressions of East Africa" derived from a recent visit to that part of the British Dominions.

"If a right understanding of the business aspect of the country is to be gained," he says, "the central fact, never to be lost sight of, is that the Imperial Government and the British taxpayer have embarked from six to eight millions sterling in financing the Uganda Railway. This great expenditure was not sanctioned for commercial, but for political and philanthropic objects. The railway has placed in British hands the command of the source and head-waters of the Nile, and has enabled the British Government to extirpate the horror of the Slave Trade in all the regions thereabout, and by the latter achievement alone has justified its existence and its cost.

"These ends may, I think, be set down as deliberately sought; but no one was the least aware, before it was made, of the nature or the potential resources of the country through which the Uganda Railway was to pass. Experience has found it to be healthy and invigorating in climate, and to be a land flowing with milk and honey. East Africa possesses in many parts a soil so rich that the cotton, coffee, fibre, wattle, and maize industries are already well established—the four latter products yielding samples equal, it is believed, to any grown under the most favourable conditions. To these may be added wheat, rubber, potatoes, fruit, and timber, some of them in experimental stages, and last, but by no means least, pasturages on which vast herds of native cattle and sheep are browsing, and where, if the breeding experiments so brilliantly initiated by the Agricultural Department continue to prosper as they have hitherto done, a far finer class of stock, both cattle and sheep, will shortly be firmly established to enrich the land.

VAST POTENTIAL RICHES.

"Round the great lake of Victoria Nyanza lies the fertile province of Uganda, whose dark inhabitants, themselves intelligent and assisted by the guidance and knowledge of scientific experts, are year by year increasing the volume of production and are acquiring wealth, which is purchasing for them conveniences and luxuries undreamt of twenty years ago. The railway, sustained thus by substantial and very rapidly increasing traffic of goods, has great and unique attractions for travellers. Emphatically may it be said that there is nothing equal or approaching to it in the world."

NEW HUNTING GROUND IN THE ARCTIC.

DANISH EXLPORER FINDS MORE LAND.

A message has been received at Copenhagon from Thorshaven, Faroe Islands, announcing the success of M. Knud Rasmussen's expedition to the Peary Channel in Northern Greenland. The expedition, which was composed of M. Rasmussen, Peter Freuchen, a Dane, and two Eskimos, with four sledges and fifty-three dogs, started on April 6 across the inland ice Markham's Glacier, and descended to the east coast at Danmarksfjord.

On arrival all the dogs were found to be in good condition, and M. Rasmussen resolved to continue in a westerly direction through the Peary Channel. Eventually the expedition reached Peary Land, where large numbers of seals and musk oxen provided ample supplies.

The party next followed the coastline to the bottom of Independence Bay, where it narrows to form the supposed Peary Channel. This was the only way home if wintering was to be avoided, and the expedition went over the inland ice, which at this season can be reached through the mountainous Peary Land.

Where the Peary Channel is supposed to be, M. Rasmussen found a large tract of land free of ice, with plenty of game. A halt of one month, during which there were continuous storms, was made here, but the excellent hunting amply compensated the explorer for the inclement weather conditions.

Having thoroughly rested, the expedition started upon the long return journey of over 600 miles, and covering an average distance of about thirty-one miles a day, reached its destination on September 15.

The explorer mentions the interesting fact that he depended entirely upon his Eskimo outfit, and no tinned provisions were carried.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

PROPOSED GOLD COINAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have at last voiced their opinion on the gold coinage question. In a latter of yesterday's date, addressed to the Secretary of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, the Committee of the Chamber state emphatically that they do not consider that the coinage of any gold piece should be at present undertaken in India. The arguments of the Committee in support of this declaration are by no means conclusive. They would regard it as an ill-advised policy if the Indian tax-payer was compelled to meet the cost of producing sovereigns "when the number of these coins in the country is in excess of requirements." To coin a distinctively Indian gold piece, smaller than a sovereign, would, in their opinion, be a mistake, for an Indian coin of this character "would have to be treated as bullion when exported for a long time to come." The Committee acknowledge that the sovereign is being more extensively used as currency in Northern India, in Bombay, and in some parts of Madras; but they cannot accept the view "that it has established itself as a part of the currency"; nor do they believe that its coinage locally "would tend appreciably in that direction." Arguments of this kind might have been anticipated, for it is only in those localities where the use of the sovereign is rapidly growing that the proposed free coinage of gold in India finds adherents. In Bengal the sovereign is almost unknown as a medium of exchange, and there is, in consequence, no demand in the province for this particular token. It will be found, therefore, when all is said and done, that the pros and cons of the question differ very considerably in different localities, and that local opinion hinges very considerably, as it should do, on local requirements.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The fate of the Commercial Intelligence Department is still on the lap of the gods. It is fairly certain, however, that the duties of the Director-Generalship will, as originally suggested, be split into two parts, one for Bombay, the other for Calcutta. And I hear, on good authority, that the amateurish little or any of the department, the "Indian Trade Journal," will either cease publication or that it will, at all events, lose its official character. Whatever happens it is to be hoped, however, that the department will develop from its present useless "paste and scissors" constitution, into a real, live, intelligent medium for imparting commercial intelligence; that it will, in short, act up to its name. A hint for future guidance might be taken, in this direction, from the procedure adopted by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. A Committee is triennally appointed to advise the Board on the work of this branch, and to suggest means for diffusing information for the benefit of the mercantile community of the United Kingdom. The last appointment was in 1910, and the Committee have now issued their triennial report. The document deals in a painstaking and comprehensive manner with questions of special interest to merchants and manufacturers and is a tribute to the sagacity of the Committee in instituting inquiries on certain well-defined commercial subjects. Last year the Commercial Intelligence Bureau answered no less than 16,500 questions relating to mercantile, economic and industrial matters. The report deals with trade representations in Great Britain, foreign tariffs and commercial missions. The Bureua is represented by a Trade Commissioner in each of the self-governing Dominions assisted by twenty-three Imperial Trade correspondents. The work of these agents in promoting business between the Mother Country and the colonies has met with much success, and, says the report, "there is in the Commercial Community a growing recognition of its practical utility." In India the Department of Trade and Commerce and Industry exchanges information with the Commercial Intelligence Branch in London. But, in view of the growing rivalry of China and Japan, something more than this is required, in order to prepare India for the commercial struggle which is sure to come with the continued industrial development of the Far East. We cannnot, in this country, imitate to the full the propaganda of the Board of Trade. It is quite possible, nevertheless, to substantially extend the operations of the Commercial Intelligence Department, even to the appointment of trade agents in those countries the exported merchandise of which competes detrimentally with Indian productions.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

The proposed establishment of a Commercial College in Bombay has been favourably, if not enviously commented upon in Calcutta. The growing commercialism in India, which is everywhere noticeable, has created a necessity for mercantile training which cannot be for long ignored, and it is perhaps unfortunate that in emphatic and authoritative declaration has been made by one of our most prominent, unofficial legislators, to the effect that an institution of this sort is not required in this city. The Hon. Mr. W. A. Lee, of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council, states that while a Commercial College is eminently desirable in Bombay, with its advanced Parsi population, an establishment of this description is not wanted in Calcutta, an invidious distinction being thus drawn which is, to say the least of it, somewhat strained. If a commercial school under the aegis of the local government, is desirable in Bombay, where business tuition is already more easily obtained than in other large towns in India, it is certainly requisite elsewhere, especially in those localities where industrialism is rapidly spreading, where company promotion has become a common feature of every-day life, where banks and insurance companies are springing into existence with the best of good intentions, the one great weakness being the lack of experience in the management, and, in many cases, the absence of systematic office routine and correct business methods. Indian graduates, who wish to follow mercantile pursuits, are best with many difficulties in their search for that initial experience which is so essential; and, in their dilemma, they run the risk of having their careers spoiled at the outset by that little knowledge, always dangerous, which is so easily and cheaply obtained from alleged accountants and self-appointed professors.

The need for some properly organised commercial seminary is nowhere more urgent than is the case in the Punjab. In this province there was recently established a commercial school which has now developed into a "commercial college." In the original prospectus the principal was described as a "B. A." He also claimed to be "one of the only specialised commercial educationalist in the Punjab." In a second prospectus the "B. A." is omitted, the mystifying initials "M. R. S. A." and "L. R. C." being substituted. He is further described as the "Secretary of the Commercial Education Committee" (sic) and as a member of the "Examining Committee, London Chambers of Commerce, Local Centre." He further claims to be, for the second time of asking, "the *only* specialised commercial educationist in the Punjab." In yet a third prospectus, while the initials "L. R. C. C." is retained, there is, very judiciously, no mention made of the Examining Committee, London Chamber of Commerce, Local Centre. There are several institutions such as this, in the Punjab, a few of them good, many of them bad, most of them indifferent. Prominently among them we have the College of Accountancy and Commerce, which is I believe, conducted in a practical manner; the Accountants' and Auditors' Bureau; the Oliver Commercial College, and the Pioneer Commercial School, the latter having as its "professor" a gentleman who attached to his name the initials M. R. S. A., A. C. I. S., F. C, A, and F. C. T., which are perplexing to the uniitiated. In Calcutta, too, we have our little so-called "colleges," tucked away in rickety rooms in obscure neighbourhoods. The existence of these establishments proves conclusively that authorised and properly conducted commercial schools have became not only desiderata but necessities.

MURDER AT PEDDER ROAD.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

About 4-30 on Saturday afternoon, Inspector Cauty, of the Bombay Police, received information that a Hindu kharwa had been murdered by two other men of his caste in his hut at Peddar Road. He at once repaired to the scene and discovered that one Hardass Haridass, aged about fifty years, was brutally assaulted by two brothers named Welji Deoji and Bhanji Deoji, who were his distant relatives. Inspector Cauty had the dead body removed to the morgue and arrested the two men immediately afterwards.

An inquest was held by the Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Latley, yesterday, when the daughter of the deceased, examined, stated that the two men came to her hut on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The deceased was then seated on an *otla*. Welji Deoji, as soon as he entered kicked the deceased on the stomach on the left side and the deceased fell. Bhanji gave the deceased two blows on the head with his fist. No words had passed before the deceased was struck, but Welji abused the deceased and kicked him. Witness did nothing; no one went to her father's assistance. Witness spoke to Yelji and asked him if he had been there to see his father peacefully or for the purpose of assaulting him. Welji replied by asking why his (Welji's) brother had been struck the previous night. They then went away. Witness gave her father some water but he could not swallow it. He complained of severe pain in his left side, began to gasp and then expired within twenty minutes. She was alone in the hut at the time, but she soon called her cousin, who lived at a short distance from her hut. Other neighbours then assembled and the police were informed and the body of the deceased was removed to the morgue. She saw the two assailants under arrest at the police station, when she was making her statement, after lamplight.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said he had examined the body and found three ribs on the left side broken, and the left kidney and the spleen were ruptured. In his opinion, the death was due to internal bleeding as a result of these injuries. The spleen was of natural size and not deseased. These injuries might have been caused by blows with a blunt heavy body or by kicks. Bruising was seen externally.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to internal bleeding, due to injuries received from a kick delivered by Welji Deoji, and that the acts of Welji Deoji and Bhanji Deoji were punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

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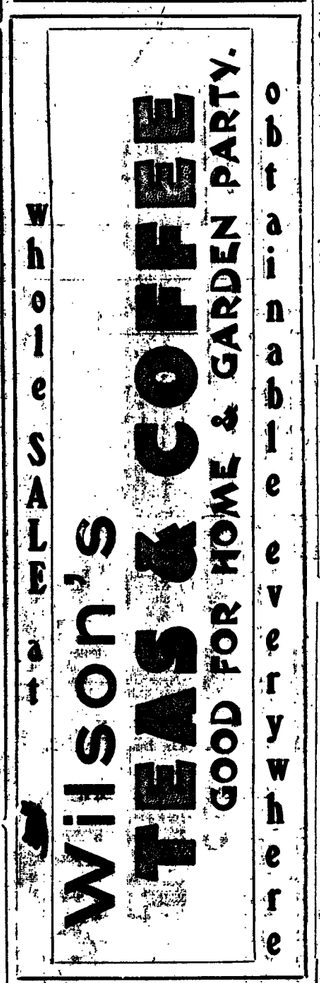

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RAILWAY CRISIS.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

All this time the local police under Superintendent Coxen and the Railway Police under Inspector R. R. Mirza did admirable work and very great praise is due to them for protecting several workmen, who were in imminent danger of being assaulted.

After 7 p.m., the condition on the line was normal and a few local trains were run with a military escort. The Northern Express bound for the Punjab, the Gujerat mail and the through passenger train all left at their scheduled hour, but all the trains on the local section were cancelled after 9-10 p.m.

I. T. A. MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Telegraph Association was held last night at Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Bombay, but a representative of the "Chronicle" was informed that the proceedings were not communicable to the press. A rumour is prevalent that the Bombay operators are considering the question of going out on strike in connection with certain matters concerning them which the Railway strike has brought to pass. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday night.

DISCLAIMER BY T. T. A.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Mr. James, president of the Indian Telegraph Association writes to the press as follows:—As publication has been given in several newspapers during the past few days to more than one statement imputing to the Indian Telegraph Association its engaged support in the present strike of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, my Committee desire me to emphatically disclaim any intention on the part of this Association to amalgamate with the strikers.

THE I. T. A. AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter appearing under the above head lines, calls for an immediate and satisfactory explanation, in order to remove, what might be termed the "unjustifiable interference" of the local Secretary I. T. A. whom it is feared has been prompted by the whims and fancies of petty officialdom.

Whether it was authorised by the Association Committee in Bombay or not, it is a decided fact that two prominent members of the Indian Telegraph Association interviewed the General Secretary, A. S. R. S., and expressed their indignation at the Director General offering the services of Departmental Telegraphists to licensed Telegraphs, and also, represented the fact that this constituted a very acute grievance, inasmuch as that it violated the fundamental principles of the Association, in defence of the rights of labour; this has been supported by the General Secretary I. T. A. who has wired that a special emergent meeting be held by all centres, to consider the situation.

It may be stated for your information that the feeling in Bombay is acute, and that the men have lost confidence in their Committee, and it is rumoured that steps will be taken at the next meeting to dissolve the present Committee. Yours Etc.,

True Associate.

Bombay, June 1.

DEATH FROM HEAT STROKE.

At the mergue, the Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey held an inquest touching the death of H. Georgie (35), a European, residing at 133 Frere Road.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a hard drinker. He was working as a foreman of stone masons at the New Docks but owing to his habit of drinking, the dock contractors had given him a month's notice. The deceased thereupon took to drinking heavily, and on Friday he was found dead lavatory. A post mortem was held and it was discovered death was due to hemorrage of due to heat-stroke.

A verdict in accordance with the evidence was recorded.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

At the morgue, on Saturday, the Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lettey held an inquest touching the death of Govind, a Hindu aged about

Evidence showed that the deceased was slightly demented, borrowed from his brother on Monday wandered in the city till one in the morning. Three hours after other noticed him breathing heavily and had him removed to the Hospital, were it was ascertained that the deceased had taken poison. He died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of

THUNDERSTORM AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, May 31.

A thunderstorm with heavy rain occurred here last night. The wind was blowing quite a gale and damage has been done to many valuable trees. The rainfall exceeded over an inch.

The Government meterologist reports that an earthquake, of moderate intensity at its origin, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 5-35 p.m. on Sunday evening, the distance could not be determined but was probably greater than three thousand miles.

RAILWAY BOARD'S INERTIA.

ANOMALOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The strike on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway has brought to light an anomalous state of things on railways in India. At Home, when a railway strike takes place, the railway directors and the Board of Trade representatives assemble at once on the spot, look into all the *pros* and *cons* of the claims of the strikers and confer personally with representatives of kindred public bodies. This procedure as a matter of course has proved successful.

In India, however, the Railway Board representing the State which owns the lines have their headquarters at Simla. The Boards of Directors who are responsible for the management of the lines are located in London and the net result is that the man on the spot alone, the Agent, is left to do his best in dealing with such situations.

It may be pointed out that a railway strike generally is the outcome of a protest against some action of the Agent and it is, therefore, unfair to that officer and the strikers that the settlement of the disputes should be confined to the two contending and interested parties.

In the famous strike on the E. I. Railway, a few years ago, the Railway Board was fortunately at the time in Calcutta and Sir Frederick Upcott, the chairman, was in constant consultation with the railway authorities and kept himself fully informed of the various phases of the strike movement. He afterwards presided over the deliberations of a conciliation board, which was formed after communication with all the interested parties and the strike was brought to an amicable end. It was also then settled that in future all strikes should be considered by similar conciliation boards, and it seems strange that this procedure has not been adopted in the present case.

On the contrary, the Railway Board have so far remained content by watching the aspect of affairs from Simla and seem to have left the solution of the difficulties in the hands of the local management of the railway system. The general impression is that the Railway Board should have done better if they had taken immediate steps to enquire into matters on the spot, and endeavoured to arrive at some satisfactory arrangements and the policy of non-interference which the Railway Board have apparently adopted is regarded as a distinct and unwise departure from the practice which Sir Frederick Upcott as chairman of the Board initiated.

The strike fever is evidently spreading and only this morning intimation has been received from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, to the effect that intending passengers are warned of the uncertainty of the train service on this railway at present and are advised to postpone their journey if possible. Moreover, in connection with the E. I. Railway strike, it was under contemplation to deal with railway strikes by legislation, but so far as known, nothing in this direction has been done, probably due to a strong divergence of opinion between the Government of India and the Home Boards of the Indian Railway Companies as to justification and wisdom of undertaking legislation.

ENGLAND AND TIBET.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables: The "Times" Pekin correspondent states that the presidential order indicates that the pretensions of Tibet are unlikely to meet with British sympathy.

The Tibetan acceptance of the borders of Szechaan is declared to extend from Chiamdo, 400 miles west to Hsiangchen, where Tibetan troops withstood an attack in the past year. The developments are worth watching, for the opportunity may not recure to establish a British observation post in Tibet.

As a minor offset to Russia's forward move in Mongolia, the reapproachment between the co-religionists and rulers of Tibet and Mongolia makes it more desirable that we should be represented at Lhassa.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

Last night was the occasion of the farewell performance of Miss Georgie Corlass and Mr. Quiningborough at the Excelsior Cinema, and large houses were once again entertained to a series of amusing songs from their combined repertoire. Miss Corlass was as sprightly and attractive as ever, and Mr. Quiningborough as a quaint comedian has pleased the Bombay public during their season at the Excelsior Cinema. The film "Salome" was a distinctly fine one of its sort, and to those who care for the intensely dramatic form of Cinematography the only regret was that there were no words to accompany the actions. It was essential that a good film should be obtained to follow that of Queen Elizabeth's love's story by the Sarah Bernhardt Company, and, if "Salome" has not the peculiar interest derived from the fact that a world renowned actress took the title rôle, it makes up for this in the intensely dramatic situations which are depicted on the screen. The Animated Gazette and a humorous film, in which the inimitable Rodolphi figures, makes up a good programme. Mr. Leo Gann, the American ragtime dancer will make his first appearance to night.

THE DERBY.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, May 31.

Vulcain was scratched for the Derby at five yesteday evening.

LONDON, June 1.

The following are the probable starters in the Derby, with jockeys:—

Agadir ridden by Earl.
Aldegond ridden by Plant.
Anoer ridden by H. Jones.
Bachelor's Wedding ridden by Donoghue.
Craganour ridden by Reiff.
Day Comet ridden by Whalley.
Great Sport ridden by Stern.
Jameson ridden by Wheatley.
Knight's Key ridden by Piper.
Louvois ridden by Saxby.
Nimbus ridden by Henry.
Prue ridden by Maher.
Radiant ridden by W. Huxley.
Rock Flint ridden by Martin.
Shogun ridden by Wootton.
Young Pegasus ridden by Rickaby.

No jockeys have yet been chosen for Aboyeur, Hippeastrum and Sun Yat.

Doubtful starters are Pilliwinkie, no jockey announced, Cantilever, ridden by Walter Griggs, and Roy Barker, ridden by Scourse.

LONDON, May 31.

Midnight betting on the Derby was 300 to 100 against Craganour, 700 to 200 against Shogun, 800 to 100 against Louvois.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY HILTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 30.

In the final of the amateur golf championship at St. Andrews to-day, Mr. Harold Hilton defeated Mr. Robert Harris by six up and five.

Hilton obtained an early lead and was five up at the end of the first round. There was some delay before the second round, owing to a thunderstorm.

All the business premises were closed in the afternoon, the great crowd which followed the morning's play being thereby doubled.

Hilton continued to outplay his opponent in the afternoon. Heavy rain had flooded several holes which necessitated the cutting of new ones. Harris was badly bunkered at the thirteenth hole, where Hilton won.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, May 31.

Kent beat Northants by ten wickets at Northampton.

The following matches were drawn:—Yorkshire and Cambridge University on the latter's ground, Warwickshire and Surrey at the Oval, Warwick scoring points; Gloucestershire and Sussex at Gloucester, the former scoring points.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 1.

There has been a general decrease in rainfall and light or moderate rain has fallen only in Burma, north-east India and the west of the Peninsula. The chief amounts are: Gulbarga three inches; Karwar, one and a half; Ratnagiri, three-quarters.

The formation of a depression over south-east Arabian Sea continues and in consequence rainfall has not been heavy on the west coast.

The conditions over the Bay are less favourable to the production of a storm.

Forecast.—Some rain in Burma, north-east India and over the rest of the Peninsula.

STRANGER'S HOME FOR ASIATICS.

Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding at the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, held in London pointed out that the proportion of natives of India who entered the Home destitute was larger than that of any other Asiatic race, and he suggested that something more should be done by the Indian Government to dissuade such people from leaving their own country. It seemed to him lamentable that at a time when India should put its back into improving its own resources, when every quick mind, every strong arm, and every practised hand was required for that purpose, so many young men should leave it in quest of Eldorades which did not exist. Lord Ampthill and other speakers also paid warm tributes to the work of the Home. The report presented by the Hon. Secretary (Rev. N. A. Lash) shows that 1,913 Asiatics passed through the Home in 1912, of whom 617 came from India, 173 from China, 125 from Arabia, 95 from Ceylon, 57 from the Malay Peninsula, and 41 from Japan.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGE BREACH OF TRUST BY A HOUSE AGENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Bhawansi Wagji, manager of the Cosmopolitan Bank, charged Vasant S. Dhotre, a partner in the firm of B. Sakharamji and Company, house agents, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 250.

Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; the accused was defended by Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-Law, who was instructed by Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleaders.

The facts of this case have already appeared in these columns.

The complainant alleged that he paid the accused Rs. 250 as rent for the month of December last but the owner of the premises which the Bank occupy reclaimed it. The accused did not return the amount and the complainant had to pay twice over.

After some evidence was led, the accused made statement. He said he did not pay the amount to the owner of the premises as it was arranged not to pay the same till the execution of the lease. After that question for commission arose and an arrangement was arrived at with the complainant, as the owner refused to pay any commission on his part and the complainant also said he could not, that the accused should induce the owner to forego half the month's rent and the accused should retain that portion of the amount as commission. He, accordingly, retained that amount, the landlord having agreed to forego half the month's rent. The other Rs. 125 were paid to the landlord.

His Worship then framed a charge against the accused, who pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Campbell then cross-examined the complainant and further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Campbell applied for bail but His Worship rejected that application.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Exeise Inspector E. McCarthy charged Ismail Oosman and three others with being in possession of cocaine weighing a few grain without a license.

All the accused pleaded guilty. There were three previous convictions against the first and the fourth accused. His Worship sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for one month and three weeks respectively. The other two were fined Rs. 7 and 6 respectively.

WHO OWES RHODESIA?

CHARTERED COMPANY'S TITLE TO THE LAND.

An article appears in "Truth" under the heading of "Who Owns Rhodesia? Not the Chartered Company." It is recalled that next year the charter of the British South Africa Company will be due for revision by Parliament, and it is declared that an effort is already being made to "square" the settlers notoriously antagonistic to the company, and to reconcile them to a prolongation of the existing regime.

At present a huge area of Rhodesia, roughly estimated at one hundred million acres is unappropriated and unoccupied, except by natives. The Chartered Company claims to be the owner of this land. It, has, in fact, dealt with all the land at present appropriated as if it held the freehold in fee simple. If it can continue to do this for another ten or twelve years it will be gradually realising an asset of enormous and increasing value. Sir Starr Jameson has estimated this value at from 80 to 100 millions. . . . The question for us and for the Rhodesians is whether the company ought to be allowed to secure it, and whether, in order that it may do so, Rhodesia ought to be kept against its will under Chartered Company government for an unknown number of years to come.

The company's title to land in Rhodesia is examined with a wealth of detail, and briefly the writer declares that it originates with two concessions from Lobengula. The first was a mining concession, pure and simple, and conferred no surface rights; the second was to a German named Lippert, which granted

simply a sort of commission to act for the King in the exercise of his absolute power (under Zulu custom) "to allow persons to occupy land in my kingdom," in pursuance of which agency Lippert might "lay out, grant, or lease lands," &c., but this only within "such territories as now are, or may hereafter be, occupied by or be under the sphere of operations of the British South Africa Company.

To suggest that the grant of these limited powers to act on behalf of the King in a narrowly defined area conveyed to Lippert or his assignees a freehold title to the whole of the land in Lobengula's dominions is absolutely preposterous. It is difficult to believe that any court of law would so much as listen to such an argument. Yet this concession is the foundation of the Chartered Company's title to the ownership of all the land in Rhodesia.

The article recalls how the Chartered Company bought out Lippert's concession and thereby came into armed conflict with the native king who sent the famous telegram: "I thought you came to dig gold, but it seems that you have come to rob me of my people and country as well." Then "came the defeat and death of the old king, the extinction of his dynasty, and the substitution of the Chartered Company's rule over all his territory."

Other phases of the situation are set out in the article, which concludes with the assertion "of freehold titles to the soil there is not a scintilla of evidence."

LORD HARDINGE'S CHILDREN'S DAY IN BOMBAY.

APPRECIATION BY H. E. LADY HARDINGE.

The following communication from Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, has been communicated to the Honorary Secretaries of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee of Bombay, by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

I. Lady Hardinge is most anxious to express her deep and grateful appreciation of the splendid efforts made by the Committee of the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee of Bombay, to co-operate with her in her desire to signalise this year's anniversary of the Viceroy's birthday by so generously enabling the children in the Primary and Middle Schools of their City of participate with those in other parts of India in the celebration of that occasion.

Recent events still fresh in the public mind, render this day an occassion of special thankfulness.

II. Lady Hardinge has seen and greatly admired the extremely artistic treatment of the portraits of Lord Hardinge and herself which have been produced under the auspices of the Committee, and a large number of which she is asked to have sent to her personally.

III. Lady Hardinge realized to the full the arduous labours which the Committee in their generous loyalty have imposed upon themselves, and the difficulties which at this season of the year militate against the achievement of their project, and her heartfelt thanks go out to those who have so nobly contributed in every way towards the success of the undertaking, which in their hands she feels is assured.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

PROGRESS IN UNITED STATES.

Considerable progress is being made in the United States with regard to Woman's Suffrage.

"The House of Representatives has recently appointed a committee to investigate and report on the question of the advisability of action by Congress to extend the suffrage to women. This is the first time that such a committee has been appointed by Congress, although the Senate has for years had an inactive Committee on Woman Suffrage.

"The importance of the suffragist movement seems to have been recognised in framing up the new Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage," says the "New York World." "Senator Thomas of Colorado is chairman. The women have all the rights of equal suffrage in his State, and he favours an extension of the privilege without limit. Senator Thomas said he had accepted the chairmanship with the understanding that there would be active steps taken in this Congress to submit a suffrage amendment to the people for their approval.

"Speaking of the outlook for the future, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, is quoted in the New York "Evening Post" as saying:—

"'I fondly hope and expect that in the next two years we'll have ten more States—we have nine now, because they stole Michigan from us—and then we'll be able to push our Federal amendment. With nineteen States we'll have the balance of power in a national election, and that is a weapon that no opposition can withstand.

"In addition to the nine where women already enjoy the same voting rights as men, there are five States in which a woman suffrage amendment has successfully run the gauntlet of the legislatures and now awaits only the final test of a popular referendum. In three States the amendment has passed both houses of our legislature, but must repeat this process in the next, before going to the voters. In five States the amendment has passed one house.

SOME EAGER LAGISLATORS.

"In fact, the record in the various legislatures moves "The Women's Journal and Suffrage News" (Boston) to comment with some amusement on the 'eagerness of members to make capital out of the question.' We read:—

"'It has been new and cheering to see politicians in several legislatures pulling caps at the privilege of introducing suffrage measures. In one legislature ten different members offered their services to the women to bring in the Bill. In various cases, when an influential member of one party was on the point of introducing it, a member of another party stepped in ahead and got the start of him. "Let us get the party the credit" has been the cry in legislature after legislature; and still more keen has been the wish to avoid getting the party the discredit. In past years the women have had to keep tab on the record of their opponents. Now each party is keeping tab on the other.'"

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DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	,,	24,77,000
31st July	,,	52,35,000
31st December	,,	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ½ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

On and from Monday the 2nd instant and during the period of the strike endeavours will be made to run the following Local Service, but the public are advised that these arrangements are liable to alteration or cancellation at any time as may be found necessary.

UP TRAINS.

No.	Station from	Leave.	Arrive Bombay.
64	Kalyan ..	7-0	9-22
74	Thana ..	8-40	10-0
46	Kalyan ..	8-42	10-10
48	Kalyan ..	9-8	10-49

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Station to	Leave Bombay.	Arrive destination.
*47	Kalyan ..	5-40	7-46
89	Thana ..	17-35	18-44
59	Kalyan ..	17-56	19-38
61	Kalyan ..	18-25	20-43
63	Kalyan ..	19-20	20-55

* This train will run on Mondays. It will lso run on Wednesday the 4th instant.

2. These trains will stop at all stations. Further trains will be run if circumstances permit.

3. The following trains for G. I. P. Parel workmen will also run except on Tuesday 3rd inst.

No. 62 Leave Kalyan 6-11 Arrive Bombay 8-10
No. 57 Leave Bombay 17-22 Arrive Kalyan 19-10

NOTE—The public may travel between Parel and Bombay by these trains.

No. 62 Up will run on Tuesday 3rd inst. as a public train.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st June 1913.

TRAIN SERVICES.

For the present endeavours will be made to run the following trains :—

SOUTH EAST LINE.

Between Bombay and Poona.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Bombay.
19	Express	8 hours.
3	Mail	14-45 ,,
25	Passenger	23-15 ,,

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train.	Leaving Poona.
4	Mail	7 hours.
20	Passenger	11-50 ,,
22	Express	15-15 ,,

Between Bombay and Raichur.

DOWN TRAIN.

No.	Train	Leaving Bombay
9	Mail	22-0 hours.

UP TRAIN.

No.	Train. (Due to arrive in Bombay.)	
10	Mail	6 ,,

North East Line.

DOWN TRAINS.

No.	Train	Leaving Bombay
1	Nagpur Mail	14-45 hours.
7	Jubbulpore Mail	21 ,,

UP TRAINS.

No.	Train	Due to arrive in Bombay
2	Nagpur Mail	8-45 hours
8	Jubbulpore Mail	13-20 ,,

The Up and Down Punjab Mail Trains will only run between Itarsi and Delhi. Passengers by these trains will be conveyed between Bombay and Itarsi by the Jubbulpore Mail Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay 1st June 1913.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON.—May 18th, at 11, Harrington Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. S. Arathoon, of a son.

GAYNOR.—At the Howrah General Hospital, Calcutta, May 17th, the wife of J. C. Gaynor, Jha Jha, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PERKINS—BEAUCHAMP.—At Wellington, New Zealand, on the 26th May 1913, Lt.-Colonel J. C. C. Perkins, I.A., son of the late Surgeon-General R. H. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Camberley, Surrey, to Charlotte Mary, daughter of H. Beauchamp, Esq., of Wellington, New Zealand.

DEATH.

McCORRY.—At Calcutta, May 21st, Edward Augustus McCorry, late of the Traffic Dept., E. B. S. Ry., aged 58 years.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

June 2nd 1913.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

The railway trouble is becoming more and more wide-spread. There are rumours of trouble brewing on almost all systems. Bombay is already in the grip of a strike which is still local and partial but the next few days will show how far the authorities will be able to grapple with it. The real trouble in Bombay appears to be this, that the strike has not had its origin in any ascertainable grievance, but in the desire of the men to "go out" in sympathy with their brethren in Madras. Hence the impossibility of defining the limits to which the present movement is capable of spreading. That, again, takes us back to Madras. On the merits of the controversy as between the employees of the Madras Railway and the Management we have no means of pronouncing, and have no wish to pronounce, any opinion. The time is not yet for winding up the tangled skein of employees' grievances and employers' excuses. But most sensible persons are now agreed that that purely local question was fully capable of adjustment, with some little patience, generosity and regard for the public interest on the part of the Management of the railway The golden hours passed while Mr. Anderson exercised his ingenuity in reconciling his attitude towards the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants with his sense of the bureaucratic fitness of things. Had he brought into the discussion of the men's formulated grievances, not his notions of strict punctilio, but some little business method, the whole trouble could have been scorched, without his dignity suffering in the slightest degree. But he seems to have misjudged the cause of his men, miscalculated their strength, and altogether mishandled the situation. One cannot blame the Amalgamated Society : their business is to look after the interests of their clients and if they cannot get what they want by negotiations, they naturally resort to other methods with a view to enforcing negotiations. They were met with contemptuous defiance and retorted by calling out their men. Mr. Anderson's controversial methods were not calculated to improve the amenities of a situation that had already been embittered. The Amalgamated Society had a last resource and they have ordered a general strike. Whether they are strong enough to make this wholly effective remains to be seen. They have at any rate, already succeeded in gravely disorganising the railway system.

The final outcome of what at the moment appears to be a most threatening situation cannot be conjectured. But there is one outstanding fact to which it seems desirable to call attention, and that is the way in which Mr. Anderson, at Madras on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Society at Bombay on the other, have been allowed to produce a most unfortunate development of the situation. Mr. Anderson is practically the judge of a cause in which he is defendant! The Directors and bulk of the Shareholders of the Madras Railway are in England, without any knowledge of the happenings at Madras and incapable of exerting authoritative pressure on their local representative. The Railway Board, the official custodian of the public interests of the Indian railway system as a whole, is at Simla, lulled by the languor of the land of lotus. Its arm must be long enough and strong enough to be extended across the continent to give a new direction to the strike movement, but there is no sign that the Railway Board is taking any interest in a matter which threatens the entire railway system with paralysis. Public life in Madras must be non-existant, for we have not heard of anybody of non-official citizens coming forward to moderate Mr. Anderson's capacity for defiance and to stimulate his interest in conciliation. We question whether a strike movement of so colossal a character, having its origin in a cause so insignificant, has ever been handled, or ignored, with such a total absence of public spirit or regard for public interest. And yet we are called upon to worship at the shrine of Efficiency every day of our lives! We believe it is not yet too late for Sir T. R. Wynne to move It cannot be too late for gentlemen of light and leading in Madras to bring pressure to bear on Mr. Anderson to enter into negotiation with the men, or to agree to refer the matters in dispute to arbitrators. The heart of the trouble is in Madras, and remedial action must be taken there.

PEACE AT LAST.

The actual signature of the peace treaty is now announced. Both the Bulgarian and Turkish deputies appear to have urged that the treaty should apply immediately, and, although the deputies of the other Balkan States demurred, the former signed an annexe to the treaty to that effect. The action of Turkey in the matter of hastening the conclusion of peace is not surprising for it had always been eager for peace and had placed itself completely in the hands of the Powers, and especially England. The alacrity shown by Bulgaria is natural, for it has gained all it wanted and, possibly, more. This alacrity was sufficient in itself to excite the suspicion of the other Balkan States and to make them hesitate to consent to be hustled into concluding a settlement that would be binding on them. The signing of the treaty removes the entire series of questions arising out of the post bellum settlement from the arena of controversy, as between the Balkan States and Turkey, and introduces into the situation all the strength and the prestige that lie behind the Concert of Europe. That is the real reason why Servia and Greece have so long fought shy of the peace treaty, and seem disposed even at the present moment to discover some pretext for delaying the final ratification. The tendency on the part of Servia and Greece has been to insist far too much on the discussion of "questions affecting their vital interests and resulting from the victorious war of liberation they have undertaken." From their own point of view, this is well enough. They feel they have not been treated fairly by the Powers, and especially by Bulgaria. But there are larger interests than those of two Balkan States to consider—the interests of trade and commerce and of international peace. The Powers, which have no special interests to serve, except in so far as they bear upon the larger interests of peace, were the best judges of a situation of great delicacy and difficulty.

On the whole, the decision of the Powers is for the best. The firmness shown by Sir Edward Grey, as the acknowledged spokesman of Europe, has compelled even the recalcitrant Balkan delegates, to sign the peace treaty. This firmness is but the expression of the determination of Europe to see the end of this Balkan business. One of our telegrams today states that the general consensus of opinion in the European press is that, now that peace is signed, the Powers must exert their utmost endeavours to avert a conflict between Bulgaria, Servia and Greece. It would be absurd for the Powers to permit a fratricidal war in the Balkans. Not that there is any reasonable prospect, after the late exhausting war, of the three Balkan States renewing a hopeless conflict, for no intelligible end. The vital fact of the situation is the European settlement of the Albanian frontier, which cannot possibly be modified as the result of any war between the States. The future of the Aegean Sea, the question of the indemnity and so forth fall within the category of subjects that are outside discussion and settlement without European sanction. In fact, these are expressly provided for by the treaty just signed. It is far more useful, and certainly more pleasant, to dwell upon the economic development of the Balkans following upon the present settlement to which Dr. Daneff so pointedly refers. Dr. Daneff according to Reuter, anticipates that the commercial development will be such that the foes of yesterday will enjoy a friendship resting on more solid foundation than is generally disposed. M. Skuludis, the Greek delegate, enters a demurrer to this, pointing out that so many questions have been left open that the commercial development expected as the result of the war will be delayed. Neither estimate seems altogether well-founded. Dr. Daneff is over-sanguine, while M. Skuludis is unduly pessimistic. Much of the conquered territories are poverty stricken and entirely exhausted by the war. No doubt vast industrial and agricultural developments are possible, but these require money, and the ability of the Balkan States is not nearly equivalent to their willingness to borrow. The recuperation of the States must necessarily be a slow process and altogether dependent upon the state of the international money market. On the other hand, M. Skuludis does not presumably mean that the Balkan States will indulge in the wasteful process of cutting off their own noses, as the most effective mode of spiting their faces. True, certain questions have been left open and may not be decided according to the individual inclinations of the States. But industrial needs are more insistent than political, and have a habit of having their own way, however politicians may disagree. At any rate, it is to the interest of the States to develop their properties to the common benefit of all. Reading between the lines of M. Skuludis's statement and that of M. Venizelos, reported to-day, it seems wellnigh certain that the States recognise the hopelessness and the utter impolicy of further conflict. The Greek Premier takes the sound line that it is time for the Allies to settle their little differences by means of mutual concessions; and, failing that, to resort to arbitration. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of such a statement made at such a moment. Wise counsels are beginning to prevail in the Balkans, and there is every reason to believe that there is not only a treaty of peace but peace in actual fact—peace at last.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The settlement of the Baghdad Railway question foreshadowed by Sir Edward Grey is confirmed by Herr von Jagow. Basra is to be the terminus of the Railway, but, says the German Foreign Minister, that is conditional upon the Shat-el-Arab from Basra to the Persian Gulf being made navigable and kept navigable permanently. That seems well enough. Basra on the Shat-el-Arab occupies a position analogous to that of Hamburg on the Elbe. From the point of view of the interest of the Baghdad Railway, it is obvious that it should not be like a sea that finally runs into sand—it must have an opening into the great ocean highway. Now, England has been confirmed in her right to exercise full powers of navigation and pilotage of the Shat-el-Arab, and will therefore fully participate in the trade that the Railway will open up. Presumably if England does not make the Shat-el-Arab fully and permanently navigable, the Railway will not be extended to Basra. The question of British participation in the Baghdad-Basra extension has never appeared to us to be of paramount importance, so much as the exclusion of German influence from the Shat-el-Arab, or its extension to the Persian Gulf. These major considerations doubtless influenced Sir Edward Grey's handling of the delicate negotiations in respect of the Railway. In fact, Germany has conceded quite as much in reason as could be expected in consenting to Britain controlling the question of the construction of the Basra-Koweit extension. The waiver of the whole claim to crary the Railway to Koweit is highly creditable to the good sense of Germany, and, coupled with the recognition of the dominant rights of Britain in the Gulf and on the Shat-el-Arab, completes the triumph of British diplomacy.

IN CAMERA.

A correspondent, whose letter we publish in another colmun, raises the question as to what will be the position in future of a judge trying a Parsi matrimnoial case, under the special laws passed many years ago for the hearing of such cases in camera, now that the House of Lords has expressed itself so emphatically on the impropriety and undesirability of judges taking upon themselves to close their courts, and to forbid the publication of the proceedings in certain cases. The point, we imagine, does not arise, because, however strong and binding may be the decision of the House of Lords on courts sitting under normal circumstances, it cannot possibly affect the position of a Court, which in hearing a case in camera, is acting under the express provisions of an enactment of the lesgislature, whether the latter be the Parliament in the United Kingdom or the Governor-General in Council in India. The provisions of the law may be as dangerous and as undesirbale as the practice of individual judges; but whereas the one is unalterable, except by the legislature itself, the other is bound by the decision of the final Court of Appeal. A case in point, curiously enough, is just now being discussed in England. In a letter to "The Times" Sir Herbert Stephen has pointed out that the Punishment of Incest Act, which was passed in 1908, almost without discussion, provides that *all* prosecutions under the Act shall be heard in camera, without even the usual reservation as to the admission of the Press. Here, as has been pointed out, in an Act which deals with criminal cases affording peculiar facilities for false charges, perjury, and blackmail—the very sort of case in which the publicity of the open court is of the first importance to the liberty of the subject, and which offers the very dangers against which the House of Lords decision is a bulwark. But it is the express law of the land, and no decision of the highest judges of the land can change it. It is interesting to note, too, that it was the Act of a Liberal Government, and it is doubtful whether this clause would ever have pased the House of Commons, had it not been for the false modesty which prevented the full discussion of a delicate subject. All that can be hoped for from the House which the House of Lords decision of of Lords decision, in regard to this particular Act, is that it may give Parliament the courage to repeal the obnoxious clause. Similarly, if there existed any wish among the Parsi Community to change the "in camera" provision which now governs the hearing of Parsi Matrimonial cases, the recent decision in England would provide a suitable opportunity for bringing the matter forward.

DAY BY DAY.

It has been stated in some of the papers that the King and Queen will leave town "for the season" on June 11. "Truth" says this is a pure invention. Their Majesties are to be at Windsor Castle (for Ascot races) from June 14 till the 23rd, after which they will again be at Buckingham Palace until July 29, except from July 7 until the 14th, when they are to be away in Lancashire on a visit to Lord and Lady Derby at Knowsley. The work which is to be carried out at Buckingham Palace will be commenced at the beginning of August.

Next Saturday, Mr. E. Platt Ruskin, who is endeavouring to encourage the art of dancing in Bombay, will re-open the Royal Opera House, and will present a company of dancers from Europe and South Africa whose abilities may be gauged by the public at most reasonable prices. It will be remembered that Mr. Platt Ruskin instituted a competition for a prize of Rs. 1,000 as an incentive to Indian dancers to come forward and show their capabilities, and his European company will give a preliminary idea of what is in vogue in the West. The Opera House prices are moderate, the highest being Rs. 2 for a stall, while boxes may be obtained from prices ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12. Refreshments will be served in the garden adjacent to the theatre. This garden is to be arranged on the lines of a Parisian cafe chantant, and the prices for light refreshments will be based on the scale adopted by clubs, that is at the cheapest possible rates. Mr. Platt Ruskin expects some of his artistes to arrive to-morrow and the remainder on Friday.

The warship Blucher, which has grounded in the Great Belt, is one of Germany's newest warships, having been completed for sea only two years ago. She is a big armoured cruiser of 15,500 tons displacement and 32,000 indicated horse power, her designed speed being 24 knots and her highest achieved speed nearly 26 knots. Her armament consists of twelve 8.2 inch guns, eight 5.9 inch and 16 3.4 inch, with 4 torpedo tubes.

It is stated that the Sheriff of Cheshire fixed May 28 for the poll of Altrincham without consulting the agents of either party. This was the last possible day under the statute, and it is pointed out that in a by-election it is unusual to put off the poll to the last day. In a general election where the County authorities may have to complete a number of elections by a given date, the procedure may often be inevitable. As it was, the choice of the polling-day came as a surprise to both parties. In this connection, a correspondent bewails that the poll was not fixed for Whit-Saturday. Then scores of voters, we are told, might have imitated the smart man at a Lancashire by-election last year. He was away on a holiday and wrote for a car to be sent for him. And the car came back holding a voter, the voter's wife, three children, and a mass of luggage. It was of no use for the driver to protest. The voter gave his ultimatum—"All or none."

Mr. H. Hilton has again proved successful in the Amateur Golf Championship which has just concluded at St. Andrews. In the final he defeated Mr. R. Harris by the substantial margin of six up and five to play, after being five up at the end of the first round. This is the fourth time Mr. Hilton has won the amateur championship having been also successful in 1900, 1901 and 1911. He has also won the Open Championship on two occasions in 1892 and 1897.

During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m. on Sunday there were fourteen attacks and twelve deaths from Plague in Bombay, the total mortality from all causes being 105. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 98 and for that of the year previous 91. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Two each from Fort (Northern), Market, Kharak Talao, and Sion; one each from Umarkhadi, Tarwadi, Tardeo, Byculla, Mahim and Worli. There were two attacks and one death from small-pox, but no cases of cholera, during the same period.

U. P. MUNICIPALITIES.

NON-OFFICIAL CHAIRMEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

In fifteen small municipalities in the United Provinces the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted the nominations of non-officials as chairmen. In the resolution on the subject Sir James Meston says that he is of opinion that the time has come for further advance in the direction of reducing the official agency in the machinery of local self-government, so as to give the people a better insight into the working of representative institutions. The present appointments will make thirty-three municipalities with non-official chairmen. Sir James Meston hopes it will be possible to give the boards before many years' free choice in the election of their chairmen.

CALCUTTA CHINESE.

DEPUTATION TO POLICE COMMISSIONER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, June 1.

In connection with the recent trouble between the different sections of Chinese in Calcutta a deputation waited upon Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, to-day. The parties represented two sections of the members of the Chong Yee Thong church. One section stated that Mr. Soondy had been removed from the secretaryship of the church, while the other party led by Mr. Soondy said that the meeting at which he was removed was not a representative one and that he still remained in the office.

The Commissioner advised Mr. Soondy to make over the books of account, the keys of the treasury, etc., to his successor and also advised the other side to move the High Court rather than resort to violent street brawls which would involve them in legal proceedings.

AGRA POISONING CASE.

CONVICT'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

In Allahabad High Court the case of the servant, Nur Baksh, convicted of administering poison to his master and mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Agra, was heard on Saturday before Mr. Justice Piggott who upheld the conviction and refused to interfere with the sentence.

SIMLA A. D. C.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 1.

The Simla A. D. C. produced last night "The Education of Elizabeth" by Roy Horniman as the initial play of the season before a large audience. The acting was excellent and the piece was well-staged, but the waits between the acts were too long—that between acts 2 and 3 seemed quite unnecessary. Also the failure of the electric light delayed matters in the first act for a quarter of an hour, but the band of the Leinster Regiment displayed great promotitude in filling up the gap.

BALKAN PEACE.

THE POWERS' RELIEF.

SIR E. GREY'S HOPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The peace treaty was signed at St. James's Palace.

Sir Edward Grey, addressing the delegates subsequently, expressed the King's satisfaction and congratulations, and said he trusted that the step would be regarded by them all with satisfaction and relief. This feeling was shared by the Powers, who had remained neutral but who desired to see peace restored in the interest of the tranquillity of Europe.

"We are all aware that questions still remain to be discussed before a complete settlement can be reached, but we trust that the conclusion of peace will facilitate these matters. It will certainly increase the good-will of the Powers towards you. As one who has had frequent and friendly communication with you, and whose sympathy has been quickened by the knowledge of your difficulties and anxieties, I earnestly hope that peace will result in complete tranquillity and enable each to repair its resources and develop its territory, and secure the welfare and happiness of its peoples."

THE SIGNING OF PEACE.

LONDON, May 31.

The actual signature of the Peace Treaty only took a few minutes, but discussion regarding various appendices and protocols lasted half an hour. A proposal of Dr. Daneff that the Treaty should apply immediately without waiting for its ratification was rejected by the other Allies, but the Bulgarians and the Turks signed an annexe to that effect.

DR. DANEFF'S ANTICIPATION.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Dr. Daneff anticipated that commercial development would be such that the foes of yesterday would enjoy a friendship resting on a more solid foundation than was generally supposed.

GREEK DELEGATE'S FEAR.

The Greek delegate, M. Skuludis, in an interview, said that so many questions had been left open that the commercial development expected as a result of the war would be delayed.

AMBASSADORS IN CONFERENCE.

The Conference of Ambassadors met yesterday. Though nothing definite was decided it is understood that the Conference favoured the appointment of a High Commissioner for Albania. The progress of a settlement of the Albanian and Aegean questions is so hopeful that the Ambassadors expect that their labours will finish in June.

SERBO-BULGARIAN DIFFERENCES.

SOFIA, May 31.

A more hopeful feeling prevails here regarding the settlement of Serbo-Bulgarian differences. A meeting between the Bulgarian and the Servian Premiers on the frontier to-day has been definitely arranged.

PROPOSALS OF ARBITRATION.

ATHENS, May 31.

M. Venizelos, the Premier, conferred with M. Sarafoff, the Bulgarian delegate, yesterday. The former urged that it was time for the Allies to settle differences by means of mutual concessions. If an agreement were impossible they should resort to arbitration.

[redacted]CIAL CONVENTION WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, May 31.

[redacted]e leaders of the Allies' missions [redacted] this afternoon to discuss the arrangements for negotiating a special convention with Turkey anent the [redacted]matters not to be included in [redacted] treaty. The decisions will be submitted at a general conference [redacted]y when the delegates will [redacted]lace for the final settlement [redacted]s which will probably not be [redacted]

[redacted]S CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR E. GREY.

ROME, May 31.

[redacted]n the Italian Chamber yesterday, congratulatory speeches were delivered [redacted] the conclusion of peace. A proposal [redacted]o telegraph congratulations to Sir Edward Grey for his indefatigable efforts was received with cheers. The President asked the Foreign Minister to convey to the British Government the Chamber's admiration for the work of that eminent statesman.

RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

BUKHAREST, May 31.

At the conclusion of a series of secret sittings, the Rumanian Chamber authorised the Government to carry out terms of Agreement with Bulgaria.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

SOFIA, May 31.

The semi-official journal "Mir" says that Bulgaria's duty in the future will be to act as a zealous defender of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

MINISTERS AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, June 1.

The Greek Minister at Belgrade and the Servian Minister at Athens with many high Servian officers arrived here yesterday and conferred for a lengthy period with M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier. Great importance is attached to the conference in view of the recent prolonged pourparlers between Greece and Servia with regard to the Bulgarian claims. The Servians are concentrating a large force at Pirot.

GERMAN PAPER'S TRIBUTE.

BERLIN, June 1.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" pays a tribute to Sir Edward Grey's handling of the laborious peace negotiations. It says the Powers will derive from the result an encouragement to further united co-operation. The paper adds that every reasonable consideration tells against the outbreak of a fresh war and that all danger of a conflict between the Powers seems averted.

THE PRESS AND THE ALLIES.

LONDON, May 31.

The general consensus of opinion of the European newspapers is that now that peace is signed the Powers must exert their utmost endeavours to avert a conflict between three Balkan States.

GERMAN COLONEL'S SUICIDE.

ALLEGED BETRAYAL OF SECRETS TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, May 31.

It is believed that Colonel Redl, of the General Staff, who recently committed suicide, betrayed vitally important military secrets to Russia. He was specially entrusted with the task of detecting espionage. It is stated that another arrest has been made and others are expected. The conduct of the military authorities in, it is alleged, virtually compelling Redl to commit suicide, is sharply criticised on the ground that his trial might have revealed important clues and brought to light Redl's accomplices. It is believed that Redl had been engaged in espionage for fourteen years.

ANGLO-GERMAN PRESS ENTENTE

BANQUET AT THE SAVOY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 30.

Prominent members of the British Press gave a banquet to the London correspondents of the German papers at the Savoy yesterday evening.

Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador in London, toasting the King, said the visit of Their Majesties to Berlin had left a deep and joyful impression. It would be remembered as a new token of the peaceful collaboration of the two countries.

MR. BRYAN'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

FAVOURABLE RESPONSE BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.

Mr. Bryan has announced that Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Brazil and Peru have responded favourably to his peace plan and have asked for details.

No nation has replied adversely.

Some have asked for time to consider the matter.

ALTRINGCHAM ELECTION.

SIR J. SIMON'S SPEECH.

LONDON, May 31.

Speaking at Oxford last night, Sir John Simon said that the Liberal reply to Newmarket and Altrincham must be a prompt, bold advance all along the line. The time to tackle the task of raising the level of underpaid labour as a whole had arrived.

PREMIER AND FIRST LORD.

ON THEIR WAY HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill have arrived at Marseilles on their way to London.

STATUS OF MONGOLIA.

RUSSO-CHINESE AGREEMENT.

CHINESE SUZERAINTY RECOGNISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, May 30.

The Russo-Chinese agreement with regard to Mongolia has been submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives, who have accorded it a favourable reception and referred it to Committees. The negotiations have been conducted in a most conciliatory manner.

The broad features of the agreement are that China undertakes not to disturb the previously existing autonomy of Outer Mongolia, and recognises the right of the Mongolians of that territory to preserve peace in their own territory and to prevent colonisation of non-Mongols.

Russia recognises both Outer and Inner Mongolia as an integral portion of China and undertakes to respect China's rights hitherto acquired there. Russia, as hitherto, is allowed to maintain her Consular guards and officials, but no other officials. She undertakes not to colonise Outer Mongolia. China is to accept the friendly offices of Russia as a mediator between China and Mongolia, and grant certain commercial privileges to Russia in Mongolia.

The conduct of the international relations of Mongolia remains vested in China.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 31.

The Conservatives believe that there will be no election this year. It is believed that the Government will evolve a scheme for the reform of the Senate, bring in a redistribution bill, and perhaps appeal to the people in a year or two on the issue of the reform of the Senate and Canada's participation in the naval defence of the Empire.

LONDON, May 31.

The London papers recall Mr. Churchill's speech last March that Canadian ships were absolutely necessary, and assume that the Admiralty will now lay down three Dreadnoughts.

CHESTERTON LIBEL CASE.

MR. GODFREY ISAACS' EVIDENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 30.

To-day's hearing of the Chesterton libel case was occupied with the evidence of Mr. Godfrey Isaacs with regard to his connection with public companies.

In the course of his cross-examination, Mr. Isaacs admitted that he was connected with a number of automobile and Welsh mining companies, which were unsuccessful. He denied that he had made money by promoting them or by manipulating the market.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, May 31.

Here von Jagow, replying to an interpellation in the Reichstag, repeated Sir Edward Grey's statement regarding the Bagdad Railway. He added that the provision of the Anglo-Turkish Railway. He etaoin shrdlu Turkish Agreement making Basra the end of the railway depended on the conditoin that the Shatt-el-Arab from Basra to the Gulf be made navigable and kept navigable permanently.

THE SEELY-ROBERTS DEBATE.

DINNER AT THE EIGHTY CLUB.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 31.

There have been various criticisms of the projected debate between Colonel Seely and Earl Roberts from their different standpoints in connection with National Defence. It has now been decided that Earl Roberts will dine at the Eighty Club and Colonel Seely will propose his health.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

NAVY AND ARMY TOURNAMENT.

PRESENTATION OF THE KING'S CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

The King and the Queen visited the Naval and Military Tournament at Olympia to-day and witnessed the displays at the competitions, including jumping by officers for the King's Cup. His Majesty presented the cup to the winner, Colonel P. A. Kenna, V.C.

REPORTED RUSSIAN VISIT.

NO FOUNDATION FOR "TIMES'" STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Reuter states that not the slightest foundation can be discovered for the newspaper statement that King George is going to Russia.

M. Poincare's visit makes June impossible. Nothing is known at Buckingham Palace of any plan for a visit to Russia.

GERMAN CRUISER GROUNDED.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO PULL HER OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 30.

The German cruiser Blucher grounded last night in a thick fog in the Great Belt. The efforts of German warships to pull her off have so far been unsuccessful. The vessel's position is not dangerous. She is lying on soft sand.

The German cruiser Blucher is still aground and is discharging ammunition, coal and guns.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

BILL PASSES SECOND READING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 30.

The House of Commons have passed the second reading of the Scottish Liberals' Home Rule Bill by 204 to 109 votes.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood expressed the Government's approval of the Bill in principle, while they did not commit themselves to the details.

GERMAN LOANS.

FOR RAILWAYS.

LONDON, June 1.

A German Imperial 4 per cent. loan of fifty million marks has been issued at 97, and a Prussian 4 per cent. loan of 175 million marks at 90. Both are exclusively for reproductive purposes, particularly railways.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LIBEL CASE.

EX-SENATOR HEWETT RETRACTS.

MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN, June 1.

Ex-Senator Hewett has retracted his charge against Mr. Roosevelt and has expressed his deep regret. At Mr. Roosevelt's request the jury awarded nominal damages of six cents.

FIRE ON KHE HAILEYBURY.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE CAUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

It is reporte dfrom Gothenburg that a fire on the steamer "Haileybury," from Rangoon, caused much damage to the vessel and cargo before it was oxtinguished.

THE HEDJAZ.

ALL ROADS BLOCKED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

JEDDAH, May 30.

All roads inland are blocked. The Beni-Aouf tribe, seven hundred strong, is reported to be between Jeddah and Mecca.

GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 31.

Mr. George Smith, Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, has been gazetted Governor of Nyasaland.

SUFFRAGETTE MENACE.

MRS. PANKHURST RELEASED.

SIGNAL BOX BURNT DOWN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 30.

Mrs. Pankhurst has again been released from prison. She was removed in an ambulance.

Her condition is stated to be serious.

LONDON, May 31.

A signal box near Wendover has been burned down. This is supposed to be the work of Suffragettes.

A cardboard box, filled with oil-soaked cotton wool and rags, was found yesterday in a room in the Royal Academy. A number of burning tapers were affixed to the box.

BRITISH-AMERICAN POLO.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. MILBURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 31.

The British polo team yesterday played the fastest and most brilliant game since their arrival, beating a scratch team on Piping Rock ground by 17½ goals to nil.

The British team consisted of Captains Cheape, Edwards, Ritson and Lockett. The Americans played Messrs. Ramsay, Freake, Agassiz and Milburn in the first half, and Messrs. Vonstade, Freake, Stoddard and Agassiz in the second half.

The betting after the match was 8 to 5 against the Englishmen, involving considerable sums. The fitness of the English ponies has created a deep impression.

MEADOWBROOK, May 31.

Mr. Milburn, a member of the team defending the international Polo Cup was injured in practice to-day. His pony tripped over his mallet and came down. Mr. Milburn was thrown and kicked on the head. He was carried to the club house barely conscious.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

The British polo team yesterday beat the All-Philadelphians by 15 goals to 5.

Milburn was playing with the probable Cup defenders against a scratch team consisting of Stoddard, La Montagne, Stevenson and Keene. Early in the eighth period, when the score was in favour of Meadowbrook, Keene struck for the goal, when Milburn, attempting to block the ball, reached under his pony's neck and tripped it. The pony rolled on Milburn and then rising trampled and kicked him repeatedly. Should Milburn be incapacitated, Keene, Stevenson, Ramsey and Stoddard are mentioned for his place. Waterbury will probably be shifted to back, a new man taking number one.

LATER.

Milburn sustained contusions to his chest and back and concussion. This is his second accident within three weeks, and it is uncertain if he will play in the international matches.

MARATHON RACE.

"SPORTING LIFE'S" PRIZE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 31.

The Marathon race organised by the newspaper "Sporting Life" from Windsor to Stamford Bridge was won by Ahlgren (Sweden) in two hours 36 minutes 6 3-5 seconds. Next in order were Tatu and Kolemainen (Finland), Christensen (Denmark), Westberg (Sweden), and Lord (England). Thirty-five started. Conditions were perfect.

MOTOR POLO.

INTRODUCED INTO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 31.

Motor polo is the latest American importation in England. It was introduced in an exhibition match at Ranelagh yesterday, and was witnessed by a large gathering. The players wore safety helmets and padded armour.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

Mr. Bonar Law replying to Sir Edward Grey said: "Now we have got an agreement on the Baghdad railway not to go beyond Basra without our consent. We have now obtained everything on which I should desire to insist."

RAILWAY CRISIS.

MEN OUT ON FOUR LINES.

G. I. P. STRIKE IN SYMPATHY.

TROOPS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

OFFICIALS TAKE TRAIN OUT.

B. B. & C. I. DRIVERS ASSAULTED.

As far as is known up to the time of going to press on four of the Indian railways men are out on strike. The G. I. P. Railway strike which started at noon yesterday is probably the most important movement in the situation so far. The other railways affected apart from the Madras and Southern Mahratta are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Oudh and Rohilkhand on which it is rumoured some of the men are out.

On Saturday the All India Railway strike, which it was said would take place at midnight on Friday, had not been put in force, but a meeting of the Trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants decided to fix the time for a general strike at noon yesterday and the General Secretary issued the following intimation to the Press.

SOCIETY'S RESOLUTION.

The Trustees, having had brought to their notice the various acts of aggression to which the men are being subjected, even to the extent, in some cases of food-supplies being interrupted, of being assaulted, of having the sanctity of their homes invaded, of the suppression of telegrams, more particularly from and to its Agents, and other acts of aggression of a distinctly high-handed character, considered they have no alternative but to resolve as follows, which they do unanimously:—That a General Strike be declared on all Railways throughout India and Burma, commencing at noon to-morrow. The Trustees regret that such a step has been forced upon them, but they are of opinion that in the interests of Unionism it is the only remedy now available to them.

In arriving at this resolution they have given careful consideration to the various issues involved, and in the discharge of their functions they feel that they are bound to protect the immediate interests of their members on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and accordingly take this opportunity of confirming the action of the General Secretary. In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, I hereby declare a General Strike at 12 hours to-morrow, the 1st June, 1913, and I appeal to the men's sense of duty to carry out their obligations to their fellow-workers who are in distress, remembering that they might need similar assistance from the M. and S. M. Railway men on some future occasion. The strike will continue until such time as the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway comes to reasonable terms. The General Secretary will intimate when the strike should cease, and until this, the men are exhorted to be firm.

G. I. P. AGENT'S ACTION.

In consideration of this decision the officials of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway immediately took action, and to avoid a strike if possible on that line, the Agent on Saturday issued the following telegram which has been despatched to all stations and running sheds on the system where it will be posted.

The Administration of the G. I. P. Railway has learnt with the utmost regret that the Amalgamated Society has called upon the staff who are members of the Society to stop work. The Administration trusts that its employees will take no step likely to affect their individual futures without carefully weighing the consequences....The relations between the Company and its employees are believed to be satisfactory, and the Administration intends to do everything in its power, in the interests of the Company and of the men themselves, to prevent a rupture of those relations. It is accordingly notified that all station staff and running staff, also staff employed in engine sheds, who remain loyal to the Company, will receive double pay and allowances during the currency of the strike or until further orders. The staff are reminded that those who absent themselves from duty without permission, thereby break the continuity of their service for retiring gratuity.

G. I. P. MEN STRIKE.

The consequence of the Railway Society's ultimatum is that, as regards the G. I. P. Railway, a strike has already taken place. Notwithstanding the fact that the Agent had offered them double pay and allowances, at twelve o'clock, midday, yesterday, the guards and drivers stopped work and notified the fact to the authorities. About 5,000 entered the station and a rush was made for the gates which enclose the platforms, so that those men who were to take out the local trains at the time might be persuaded to stop work. The ticket collecting staff were unable to cope with the rush, and, although they have remained loyal to the Company as have the rest of the station staff, officials of the Company had to be called from the office, and helped to hold the gates against the strikers.

POLICE AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Soon after this a large number of European officers of the Bombay Police, which included Superintendent Walker and Inspectors Guider, Smith, Chapman, De Burgh and Carter, arrived at the Victoria Terminus and the doors were closed to all except those travellers who were likely to get trains. Up to the time of the announcement of the strike the service ran as usual, but after twelve o'clock, it was found that, from lack of drivers and guards, the local service could not be continued according to the time-table. Since midday only one local train had left the Victoria Terminus up to five o'clock, and at that time it was thought that only three more would leave during the day. This meant that ten local trains were cancelled. The Punjab mail was also cancelled, and, although the Nagpur mail was only a few moments late in leaving Bombay it had to be taken out by Mr. Cooke, Deputy Traffic Manager in the Coaching Department and Mr. D. Wright, an official in the same office, who acted as driver and guard.

THE POONA MAIL.

The Poona mail was delayed for a quarter of an hour, but a guard and driver were found, who were willing to work for the Company and the train steamed out under the supervision of a traffic inspector.

There is no doubt that the men have no cause for dissatisfaction with their lot on the G. I. P. Railway and they have only ceased work on principle to uphold the rights of their fellow workmen on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Line. The officials have done everything they can on this line and the men have announced their appreciation of their treatment by Major Hepper, the Agent, and all other officials concerned in the matter. As we have mentioned above, the entire station staff at the Victoria Terminus is loyal and one or two of the Society members are working in spite of the notification calling on them to support the strike. At the same time they say they are in full sympathy with the strikers and that it is not the extra pay which influences them, but their feeling of duty towards the Company which has always treated them well.

TICKET COLLECTORS AS GUARDS.

Mr. Knight, the Station Superintendent spent a busy day, and part of his work comprised checking the statements and taking the signatures of those guards who reported themselves as willing to work. He impressed upon them the fact that he wanted a conclusive answer as to whether they intended to work right through or not. The ticket collecting and examining staff are all working and about two o'clock yesterday afternoon they were called to the offices and examined as to their abilities as guards by the District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Burns. One of them, it is stated, was deputed to take the Calcutta mail out last night. Goods drivers and guards from the yards at Wari Bunder were requisitioned to deal with the local traffic, and several European officials have been warned to keep themselves in readiness to act as drivers and guards. News has come in by the drivers that on the Igatpuri and Bhore Ghats the men have come out and the strike appears to have affected the whole service.

AGENT SILENT.

Our representative had a short interview with Major Hepper, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, who said that at present he was unable to make any statement to the Bombay press. He said, however, that although there was no intention of making a statement officially, one could realise what was going on from the attitude of the men in the station. No definite news had reached Bombay yesterday afternoon as to the situation on the other Indian railways, except that there is a rumour that the Oudh and Rohilkhand men have gone out. It is thought that about 90 per cent. of the traffic staff have struck. No information as to what the men in the shops are likely to do will be available until to-day, when it will be seen whether they will come to work or not.

About three o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, Mr. McTier and Mr. Griffiths, Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D. visited the station, where Mr. Jefferies, Inspector of C. I. D. had represented that Department throughout the day. By this time, however, the strikers were not in evidence and on the G. I. P. nothing is anticipated from the men but a policy of passive resistance.

STRANDED PASSENGERS.

One or two would be passengers were noticed wandering about the platform with apprehension on their faces, but apart from thus the station had a deserted look.

SCENES AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Later in the evening the atmosphere of tension was prevalent at the Victoria Terminus and the gates were held by the police against all but prospective travellers. The trains from different parts of India arrived as usual, but in many cases the guards and drivers notified the authorities of their intention to strike as soon as they arrived. An interesting personage was Rissaldar Major Khan, who, now in charge of the booking of passengers is a retired military officer of the Indian Army and who was one of the Royal Orderlies. Realising the exceptional circumstances of the occasion he had put on his military uniform, and was a conspicuous study in Royal blue and gold. The police were in force as earlier in the day and were working in reliefs. At eight o'clock, Mr. McTier, Commissioner of Police, visited the station once again. Many would-be passengers enquired as to the possibility of leaving, but those who wished to spend the week-end at Khandalla or Lon-

RAILWAY CRISIS.

avia preferred not to take the risk of their possible inability to return in the event of a protracted strike. Mr. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner had an interviewed with the Agent of the Railway most probably in reference to the removal of the refuse trains from Bombay to Kurla. During the evening some of the ticket collecting staff, which is technically known as the coaching staff suggested that they would join the strikers, but their chief informed our representative that this was not at all likely.

TROOPS ARRIVE.

At about half-past eight, last night, half a company of the Sherwood Foresters, looking very business-like in their field service kit, marched into the station under command of a lieutenant of the corps, and took up a post near the goods sheds opposite number seven platform the stock in which they have been deputed to guard overnight. During the evening there were several more instances of men reporting themselves for duty and promising to remain loyal. About nine o'clock, when there only remained the Madras mail, and the Poona passenger only remained to be despatched at ten o'clock and half an hour later respectively, the drivers held a meeting at which they discussed their future action.

SUPPRESSED TELEGRAMS.

Enquiries at the head offices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, showed that another meeting of railway men was held there yesterday morning to make final arrangements for the strike. The meeting was held in Camera. Acting upon information which he has received, the General Secretary has despatched the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy and to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Information has been received that official of M. and S. M. Railway assaulted a striker at Rajamundry. Strikers at Bitragunta being starved and not content with this. Information just received that Central Station at Madras have been ordered to suppress telegrams addressed to Society's travelling Secretary. Two telegrams from Waltair and Renigunta suppressed. Wires from General Secretary to Bitragunta and Allahabad delayed by intervention.—Amalgamate.

Since the despatch of this message the General Secretary has also had to report that a telegram sent by him to Vizagapatam was delayed for thirty hours. He received a telegram yesterday from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs stating that his message had been received and that the matter was receiving that official's attention.

"This," says Mr. Rogers, "is the first time that official notice has been directly taken of the Society's communications and that a reply has been vouchsafed.

MILITARY AID WITHDRAWN.

When asked by our representative about the strike on the G. I. P. Railway Mr. Rogers said that he would prefer that any statement should be obtained from the Agent of the Railway. Men were out, said the General Secretary, at Bhusaval, Bhadnera, Harda, Igatpuri and on the Poona Ghats. The General Secretary further stated that the situation on the M. & S. M. Railway was worse than ever and that the Commander-in-Chief had withdrawn the Sappers and the men of the Cameron Highlanders who had been aiding the Railway authorities. He also added that the Director-General of Telegraphs had withdrawn the Government signallers who had been lent to the Railway Company.

In the interview with Mr. Rogers the "Chronicle" representative was assured that that official bluff on the part of the M. & S. M. Railway continued. Trade conditions in the affected area were seriously upset. The General Secretary stated that Mr. Crowley, the Society's Assistant Secretary, who had been detained, was now allowed to proceed if possible from Gooty and was endeavouring to reach Bombay.

ENGLISH MAIL DELAYED.

It was not until one o'clock on Sunday morning that the Madras mails, which came via Bangalore, were taken on board the P. & O. mail steamer, and until that time she was delayed in sailing.

INTERFERENCE BY STRIKERS.

The Madras mail went off to time at 10 o'clock with a guard and driver and an official in charge. Some trouble occurred just before the start in regard to the guard's box. Some of the strikers were sitting in the guard's quarters and refused to allow the box to be taken out to the train. Eventually the box was got out and a deputation of the men, most of them guards, came to Mr. Knight, Station Superintendent, and explained that they had no desire to interfere against the interests of the Railway, that they were only striking in sympathy with the M. & S. M. men and that they would immediately return to work as soon as the M. & S. M. Agent showed signs of willingness to arbitrate. The train took with it a double section of the Sherwood Foresters who will be left at Mazagon to guard the running sheds, from which the staff has already gone out. There remained only one train to take out and this, the Poona passenger, left with Mr. Overs, head of the Working Order Section, in charge as guard. The Calcutta mail, which was despatched at 9 o'clock was under the control of Mr. Johnson, Clerk in charge of the Movement Branch. The Poona passenger left at 11-15 p.m., her scheduled time. To-day there will be a morning and evening service on the local section to facilitate people who live in the suburbs and come and go from business, but nothing can be said at present about the running of the mail trains.

TO-DAY'S TRAINS.

After the last train had left for Poona, Mr. Laidlaw, Deputy Traffic Manager, gave the Station Superintendent a list of the trains which at the latest time of decision on the part of the Company's officials it was thought possible to run to-day. The local service, as we have already explained will be run as fully as possible, and the Poona and Calcutta mails will probably be despatched. The Punjab mail will be run as one train with the Calcutta mail as far as Itarsi, where it will branch off and passengers and baggage will be transhipped at that station which, on latest information, our representative found to have been the case last night. In addition to this it is hoped to send away the Madras mail and three passenger trains to Poona. After the trains had left for the night the station was practically deserted with the exception of a picket of the Sherwood Foresters which remained in the station, rifles stacked, with no ostensible reason but that of being prepared for an unlikely emergency.

There has been no news received of strikes on the other Indian railways at the Victoria Terminus. The Matheran Railway, is working. To-day will show whether the men at the G. I. P. shops intend to join the strikers.

SITUATION IN POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 1.

The situation here is almost normal. The station staff remained loyal, but there are four Bombay guards and five brakesmen who have struck. Notwithstanding this, however, the trains have been disposed of without difficulty, excepting the passenger due to leave here at 10 to-night, which is cancelled for want of vehicles as the corresponding train from Bombay was cancelled.

The Agent's telegram of Saturday created a profoundly favourable impression here and most of the men I have interviewed were enthusiastic in praise of Major Hepper's tact. The Agent to-day again wired for the benefit of the men who did not see the first message, giving strikers until noon on Monday to return to duty without penalty.

Members of the Society on the south-east section wired to the Society to-day that they consider no reason to strike and that the men on M. S. M. Railway had the remedy in the law courts. They informed the Society they considered its action hasty and incorrect.

Meanwhile much amusement was caused by the Bombay mail arriving in charge of Guard Critchell who is a trustee of the Society, and it is further remarked that the line in sympathy with whose victims the G. I. P. men are going out is getting all its trains away over the metre guage section without difficulty.

A traffic official interviewed by a "Poona Mail" representative considers there will be little trouble in Poona firm, the loyal conduct of the station master Callaghan and his assistant Read commanding much admiration, and it is certain their loyalty has nipped the movement here. I am requested to state that to-morrow the mail to Bombay and the through passenger will run without fail.

SHOLAPUR MEN OUT.

POONA, June 1.

News has just been received that the entire loco and traffic staff except the station master have struck at Sholapur, from which station a message was sent earlier in the day to the Society deprecating the strike. The Raichur mail to Bombay left Poona in time and a passenger train left at midnight instead of 11-30 p.m. as usual.

MADRAS MEN RESUME WORK.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, May 31.

Enquiries from the railway authorities to-day go to show that there is a steady improvement in the conditions and that they are in a position to run more and more trains. It is quite true that the Agent received an ultimatum from Mr. Rogers, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, that unless an arbitration was agreed to, there would be a general strike on all the railway systems in India. The enquiries also go to show that there is no strike at the Perambur Workshops, and that beyond the normal number of absentees all the rest of this large establishment are at work.

A telegram from Bitragunta states that the whole of the staff, including menials, have resumed work.

ANOTHER STRIKERS' MEETING.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, May 31.

At the meeting held at 8-30 last night at the Commercial Hotel there was a larger crowd than at the previous meeting. Mr. Yardley was in the chair. Mr. Yardley began by stating that the information about the progress of the strike movement given to the officers of the railway was not correct. On the other hand, the information furnished to the Society was by men who were branch secretaries all over the line, who could be relied upon to give true information. The Society was, therefore, convinced that the news they were getting was correct. He was in a position to state that at this moment 6,000 men on the B. B. and C. I. Railway were on strike. If no arbitration took place within a short time they could depend upon all the other lines in India and Burma going out. (Cheers).

Mr. Engleken said that the situation to-day was a hundred per cent. worse than it was twenty-four hours ago. Rumours were circulated in the press that Perambur friends were not on strike. He challenged anybody to deny his statement that that night Perambur shops were at a dead stand, and that two thousand and odd men there were on strike. The meeting held this morning at Perambur was a great success. The power house ceased to work that morning. He had evidence to show that the conduct of the officers on the M. and S. M. Railway was such that if it was made public in the press officers of the Northern railways would be ashamed of their brother officers on the M. and S. M. Railway. It was stated in the press by the Agent that the Society gave the order to strike and offered arbitration afterwards. Nothing was further from the truth. A number of grievances had been in the hands of other officers long before the idea of a strike was entertained.

THE LAST STEP.

The Society was a registered Society and its aims and objects were to represent the grievances of its members in a constitutional manner, and it was an invariable rule and practice to resort to a strike only as the last step and that was what was done in the present case. Mr. Rogers did not require the Agent to appoint him a member of the arbitration board. All that he desired was that the Agent should recognise his employees and give them justice, and nothing more. The crisis now came to a serious pitch, and the Agent had been given time till sunset that day to decide whether he would accept an arbitration board or not. Failing the acceptance of that offer by the Agent an order would be given to the men on the foreign lines to go out on strike. He had already issued orders to those men to be ready. The days of slavery had gone, and they were in a country where the Union Jack was flying.

He had received a report that the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Wright, had assaulted a pointsman. He was ashamed to state that such a man had come to India from his country in England. The rumours that some of the men on strike were resuming duty were nothing but official bluff.

SOCIETY'S STRENGTH.

Mr. Engleken then proceeded to speak about the strength of the Society and its financial position. He said that the men on the G. I. P. line who were members of the Society were determined to stand by their fellow-members on the M. and S. M. Railway line. He hoped that within 24 hours from now he would be in a position to show them what kind of men they had in Northern India. He had on the table a bundle of papers which were copies of representations made to the Agent and other officers about the grievances of certain men during the past three months and in the face of that fact the Agent had the audacity to announce to the press that no representation of any grievances had been made to him. In conclusion, Mr. Engleken said that the Society was determined to stand by the strikers and to spend the last pie out of their funds, and it would be a long day before the Society spent its last pie out. The Society was a Union formed to protect the railwaymen. The official bluff had started, and the officers would soon make offers to the strikers. He, therefore, exhorted the strikers not to accept any offers without the authority of the General Secretary. (Cheers).

The Assistant Station Master of Korukupet then explained the present situation in Tamil, and attacked the Anglo-Indian papers for publishing false and misleading statements about the progress of the strike.

RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC.

[Associated Press.]

CHITTAGONG, May 31.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Assam Bengal Railway, wires from Chittagong:—The slip which occurred near Bandarkhal station on the hill section of the Assam Bengal Railway on the 24th May was cleared last night. Through booking has been resumed from to-day and trains are now running as usual.

MEN SENT FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Twenty more men, all passed guards with qualifications as signallers, station masters yard foremen, etc., who have been recruited in Calcutta left last night for Waltair whence they will be drafted for work at various stations, on the M. and S. M. line. This makes a total of 42 sent from here and there are 20 more ready to go.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

STATEMENT BY MR. ANDERSON.

MADRAS, May 31.

Interviewed by a "Madras Times" representative, Mr. A. R. Anderson, Agent, said that no further negotiations had taken place between the Company and the men. The outlook was distinctly brighter. More trains were coming through and in a short space of time they hoped to be able to resume normal passenger traffic working. Asked what would be the Company's attitude to men on the strike, Mr. Anderson said that they had no desire to be hard on the men. He did not think that the majority of the men had struck willingly. He thought that not more than, say one in five, had done so. Others had struck either because they say that other members of the Society had struck and therefore they thought that they had to follow suit or owing to the influence that had been brought to bear upon them. Under these circumstances he was willing to treat leniently with the men, provided that they showed a reasonable spirit and did not delay too long to return. If they were willing to come back to work within a reasonable time they would be taken on again and he mentioned the fact that seven guards at Bitragunta, one of the principal centres of the strike disaffection, had wired to the General Traffic Manager asking to be permitted to resume duty. In the meantime they were taking on large numbers of men in the place of strikers and would, he hoped, soon be in a position to resume something approaching to normal working. In this connection, he added, they were now running goods trains and a start was being made on the work of clearing off arrears of the goods traffic on hand.

NO CREDENCE IN FIGURES.

On being told that at the meeting of men at the Commercial Hotel on Thursday evening it was said that 1,400 men were on strike, Mr. Anderson said that no credence should be placed in these figures given by the Society. There are no more men absent at Perambur than during the normal times, the only exception being that many of the men in the power house went on strike after breakfast this morning. This did not cause any inconvenience, he added, as the work was being carried on with the remaining staff without any interruption. There was no strike whatever in the workshops.

Generally speaking of the telegrams from the General Secretary offering to submit question to arbitration he said that it was like offering to arbitrate while at the same time holding a pistol at their heads.

In conclusion he said he hoped that they would soon be able to assure the public that normal service had been established.

The officials of the Traffic Department were equally optimistic in their attitude regarding the question. The representative of the Associated Press was told that many more trains had been got through. Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta trains had arrived and others were running with considerably less delay than formerly. It is anticipated that the line to Bombay will be opened very shortly. Goods trains were running in order, and taken all round, things were beginning to assume normal aspect. Signalmen were coming back to work in Madras. The two stations which had been closed owing to the strike viz. Villivakkum and Gummidipundi, were reopened. There was every sign of men willing to come back.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Another version of the situation was given by one of the officials intimately connected with the actual working of the line. He was even more confident than others. Interviewed, he conceded that to-morrow would see the restoration of all the usual passenger trains in running list and normal working all over the system within two or three days. Signalmen were coming back in Madras and the Government had lent the services of over forty signallers since Thursday. Referring to seven guards who had wired from Bitragunta asking to be permitted to resume duty, he said, that one of these was a well known member of A. S. R. S.

From enquiries made at Perambur workshops it is understood that attendance of the men at shops had been practically normal these two days. All machines are at work. It is therefore incorrect to state that 1,400 hands went out.

Mr. Yardley has been holding meetings near Perambur workshops for two or three days past and has succeeded in enrolling a few members of A. S. R. S.

It is officially announced that all Indian guards and brakesmen and nine Eurasian guards at Bitragunta have resumed duty and all signallers on the North East line have also gone back to work.

At Benson Town level-crossing last night the gate-keeper was attacked with stones and brickbats by the strikers who, it is feared, also disturbed other non-strikers such as signallers and parcel clerks at their quarters at the Cantonment station.

Replying to the Bangalore Trades Association, the Agent of the M. and S. M. Ry. refers them to a letter addressed by him to the Madras papers yesterday on the subject. There is another reply from the Railway Servants', Society saying that the Agent at Madras has been warned that unless the arbitration proposal is accepted before sunset of the 30th the situation on the other Railways by midnight would be serious.

The British Resident in Mysore has not yet replied. The Military have to-day recalled the Sappers from the up-line who replaced the menials on strike on urgent orders from the Government. This is calculated to further disorganise the strike situation. There is a report that the railway telegraph line has been cut in two places near Guntakal junction but repairs were quickly effected. The Government signallers here are rumoured to be dissatisfied with their translation to strike duty.

TRIKE CONTINUES AT RAICHUR.

[Associated Press.]

RAICHUR, June 1.

Things have improved very little here. The men resolutely decline to resume work. Mr. White, the station master, is practically alone piloting the few trains in and setting the points himself. The block instrument which had been tampered with has been put right by the electrical engineer who has arrived with two military signallers and the line clear is now being obtained from Matmari, which was hitherto cut off. A number of passengers have had long waits here and spent their time visiting the Raichur ruins.

ALLEGED SUPPRESSION OF TELEGRAMS.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, May 31.

Mr. H. T. Engleken, the Travelling Secretary, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, addressed a meeting of strikers this afternoon. He bitterly complained that telegrams sent by and also addressed to him had been suppressed by the authorities. In the course of the morning, the speaker interviewed the Superintendent of Telegraphs on the the military. The goods trained are cancelled again to-day.

The orders recalling the Sappers are cancelled this morning, and those men who were removed yesterday by the military authorities have been returned.

The Benson Town gatekeeper was subject, but received no satisfactoy reply.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, May 31.

The withdrawal of about 180 Sappers who replaced the strikers has tonight been followed by the withdrawal of the Cameron Highlanders whose Colonel has telegraphed the Agent of the railway to that effect cancelling his arrangements with the railway. notwithstanding that the railway authorities have made an urgent request for the retention of attacked again by the strikers with stones last night and has gone out.

More recruits for all sorts of purposes were sent up the line from Bangalore last night by a mail train which started two hours late, in consequence of having to take on the inward English mails to Madras.

A goods train is expected in from Bowringpett this morning, clearing some of the congestion at that junction.

There are vague reports that the South Indian system struck this morning and that the G. I. P. have decided to go out at noon.

LINES WORKING IN CALCUTTA.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, June 1.

Inquiries at the headquarters of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal State Railway here to-day show that the call for a general strike has had no effect whatever. The number of members of the Amalgamated Society at Howrah and Sealdah are quite insignificant, and if these men did go on strike it would not effect the working of the lines in the slightest degree. A man who said he was a member of the Society stated that there were not more than one hundred members all told in Howrah and Sealdah, and that it would be a most foolish thing they could do to strike.

STRIKE OF GUARDS IN POONA.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, June 1.

The Guards in the G. I. P. running room here struck work this noon and refused to take the train out. The 11-50 a.m. train started half an hour late in charge of two ticket collectors. There was some commotion a little later, when word was brought that the porters were going to strike, but the railway officials assembled the men and explained to them the folly and danger of striking when they were not members of the Amalgamated Society. The men then expressed readiness to go on with their duties. It is not known yet whether the loco men at Lanowli and other big stations will throw in their lot with the guards. If they do not, there is hardly any chance of dislocation of traffic.

B. B. & C. I. STRIKE.

MEN MARCH TO PAREL OFFICES.

AGENT'S CONCESSIONS NOT ACCEPTED.

On Saturday the men of the workshops and running sheds of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, who are out on strike, had their numbers swelled by the fact that the night before the firemen on that Railway also came out. On Saturday morning the strikers assembled outside the Parel workshops and about 800 of them comprising. Mahomedans, Parsis, Hindus and Christians, marched into the Fort and took up a stand in front of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Offices in Churchgate Street. The Bombay Police were present in force under Superintendent Walker and Inspectors Guider, Smith, Chapman and De Burgh, but the men behaved in an orderly manner and sought the shade of the trees on the adjacent Maidan while they awaited the result of a conference betwen Major Shelley the Agent of the Company and their solicitor Mr. K. T. Dubash. The men put in the time stoically and rested under trees in different parts of the Maidan segregating themselves according to their creed.

TALK WITH THE STRIKERS.

A representative of the "Chronicle" who went to interview the Parsis amongst the strikers was quickly surrounded by the whole number of the men present who, being in a spirit of tersion, ran from their various positions they had taken up to investigate the reason for the interference of a stranger. Being told by the English speaking Parsis that news was wanted of the strike, the men entered into a voluble eross discussion in the vernacular from which our representative was only able to deduce that after having sent in many representations to the authorities the men were tired of waiting and had at last made up their minds to send a solicitor direct to the Agent while they awaited a reply in force to show that they were determined in their claims. Each man, of every caste or creed, had sworn by that which was to him most holy, not to give in until he obtained redress in some form or other. The firemen were represented amongst the strikers, who, although palpably excited, explained to our representative that they did not wish to create any trouble but simply to vindicate their request for better pay.

From about 11 a.m. until a late hour in the evening, Major Shelley, the Agent, sat in consultation with other officials and Mr. Dubash, the men's solicitor, and, from time to time, deputations consisting of one or two of the strikers representing the different grades out on strike were called in to emphasise their grievances and explain exactly their reasons for striking.

AGENT'S STATEMENT.

In the meantime the Agent made the following official statement to the Press at about two o'clock in the afternoon.

The native workmen appointed a Solicitor Mr. Dubash of the firm of Dubash and Company, to see the Agent and represent what they consider to be their grievances. The Agent (Major Shelley) and the Locomotive Superintendent (Mr. Page) interviewed the Solicitor at the General Offices, Church Gate Station, at 11 a.m. to-day and the conference lasted several hours, each item of the petition sent in by the men being considered. The men generally ask for an increase of pay, the grant of Presidency and house rent allowance, the leave rules for European mechanics to be made applicable to them and any restrictions in the gratuity rules to be altogether removed.

Some of the requests are altogether beyond the power of the Agent to grant, but he undertook to refer such as he could recommend to the Board for their consideration. He fully sympathised with the men on certain matters and promised to do what he could for them. Where the requests were considered unreasonable he regretted he could hold out no hope of their being considered. In the midst of the conference the Solicitor said he had received a letter from the firemen detailing their grievances and it was arranged for him to look into their case and discuss it later on with the Agent.

TRAIN SERVICES CURTAILED.

The secession of the firemen interfered in no small way with the train service on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. On Saturday instead of thirteen trains running in the local section at the same time, there were only six. This curtailed a service which is most essential to the residents of Bombay who live in the suburbs by one half, and, on Saturday, the G. I. P. Railway local service was crowded with B. B. & C. I. passengers. The passenger trains ran as usual, with the exception of that which is technically termed the "11 down" which left Colaba an hour late at 2-30 p. m. and carried the passengers who would have otherwise travelled by the Surat excursion train which was cancelled. The Loco Superintendent, Mr. Page, said that he hoped to be able to supply engines for the goods traffic by Saturday night, but the defection of the running staff shed had made it hard to obtain coal for the engines. The fact that engines are not being cleaned daily, as is the rule under ordinary conditions, is of secondary importance in the working of the trains.

REPLY TO THE MEN.

At about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Dubash, the offices and came down on to the maidan where the strikers crowded round him eagerly, but in an orderly manner, to hear the result of his representations to the Agent. A circle was formed, the front row sitting, and Mr. Dubash explained the situation to the men in Hindustani. There were some comments, but the men received the reply stating what concessions could be granted in a quiet manner.

SOLICITOR'S HARANGUE.

Mr. Dubash, the men's Solicitor informed the strikers on the maidan, that so far the grievances of the loco and carriage departments had been considered and that the Agent had explained his position thus: With regard to the workmen's desire to have a provident fund on the lines of the one that existed before 1908, he had no authority to sanction it but he would certainly correspond with the Home Board and bring about a satisfactory result; with regard to the increase in wages, he desired to adopt the system now in vogue on the G. I. P. Railway; the G. I. P. Railway system would also be followed in the case of deducting pay for absence owing to accidents; the Agent had no authority to grant eighteen months' pay to the family of a deceased workman instead of six months' as at present; it was for the Government to consider that; the Railway Company merely acted according to the laws enacted by Government in this matter; with regard to the demand for counting Good Friday, King's Birthday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day as working days, he stated that great confusion would arise as, if this demand were granted, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsi workmen, would absent themselves on their respective holidays and then claim those days as working days. He promised carefully to consider the demand for keeping the workshop open for 26 days in a month instead of 22 or 23 during the months in which holidays fell; men, who were paid daily, could not entitle themselves to privilege leave; the workmen would receive concession tickets at one-third rates; if the Agent's attention would be drawn to the difficulties that arose on the payment of a gratuity of half a month's pay every year after fifteen years' service, he would see that those difficulties were removed. He would correspond and arrange with Government regarding the taxation on provident fund of over Rs. 2,000. At present men were not admitted in the shops if they arrived later than eight o'clock but if the late arrival would be caused by a delay in the train service, men would be admitted; the act did not allow a grant of a presidency allowance but he would instead increase the wages.

STRIKERS' DISSATISFACTION.

The workmen did not seem satisfied with this reply of the Agent and said they were not prepared to accept the G. I. P. Railway pay system. They observed that they did four times the work the G. I. P. men did and the work that the G. I. P. men took eight days to do, they always did within three days. They specially pressed for a provident fund.

The strikers then held a meeting in the maidan opposite the office and swore to continue the strike until a satisfactory result was arrived at. The firemen resolved to stand by the workshop men and the latter in their turn resolved to stand by the former.

A deputation of twelve of their men then waited on the Agent with Mr. Dubash and a consultation was then held until 7 p.m., when Mr. Dubash came out and informed the strikers that the Agent would correspond with the Home Board regarding the provident fund; there would be an increase of wages all round by ten per cent; men getting under Rs. 50 a month would get a full day's pay during their absence owing to accidents; the workshops would be kept open for more than 24 days but no privilege leave could be granted as they were on daily pay system; arrangement regarding the taxation on provident fund of over Rs. 2,000 would be arrived at; men would be admitted into the shops until the arrival of the first train after 8 a.m. and steps would be taken to remove the oppression of the chargemen, if any. Mr. Dubash also promised them to get their pay for the days on which the men had gone on strike.

This reply gave general satisfaction to the men but they have declined to join work until the grievances of the men in the running shed are disposed of, and a notice over the Agent's signature mentioning these conditions was put up at the workshop.

SUNDAY'S LOCAL SERVICE.

Yesterday the Traffic Superintendent issued the following further notice to the press:—

The running of Local trains on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was considerably interfered with on Saturday and Sunday owing to the firemen of the Locomotive Department having struck work. The authorities had received no intimation that these men intended to go out, and up to 11-30 a.m. on Saturday did not know what their grievances were. It is rumoured that a petition was presented to the Agent later on in the day, but what the grievances are has not yet transpired. Until the matter is settled the local train service will continue to be restricted especially during the middle hours of the day. In the busy hours of the morning and evening every endeavour is being made to run sufficient trains to meet the requirements of the public. The through passenger train services are being maintained in full.

FIREMEN ASSAULTED.

As anticipated, the firemen did not turn up for work yesterday morning and everything was quiet until midday, when about 12-30 o'clock, a very large number assembled near the Elphinstone Road station, made a sudden rush on the line and took the firemen off the engines and began assaulting them. Some of the men rushed to the signal cabins, brought the cabinmen down and threatened to assault them if they returned to duty.

They succeeded in assaulting a Mahomedan firemen, who was injured but the rest escaped. One of the firemen on seeing the rush made on his engine jumped on to an engine of the G. I. P. Railway, which was shunting near by but he was made to leave it and run for his life.

The crowd then began throwing stones at passing trains, and the windows of several cars as well as glasses of the engines in the shunting yard were broken. By this time assistance had been asked for and the railway armed police accompanied by the Bombay police went up in a special train. At the same time Mr. W. Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, arrived in a motor with Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who had been summoned there to meet the contingency of a riot.

POLICE ARRIVE.

Immediately on the arrival of the police the crowd dispersed. The up-trains were then escorted to Colaba by the police. There was a cessation of trains then, but about 5 p.m., the Company started running trains and about the same time the military escorted the first trains starting from Colaba up to their destination and then to and fro. Stones were thrown even then but this was very rare and the police quickly succeeded in restoring order.

At 6-45 p.m. a detachment of 26 men under an officer of the local regiment stationed at Colaba arrived at Colaba station to protect the running shed. These men were divided into pickets and were stationed at different posts, where trouble might be expected.

(Continued on page 5.)

INDIA IN ENGLAND.

THE INDIAN SETTLERS IN CANADA.

MR. TAGORE'S RECITATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 16.

The representatives of the Indian settlers in Canada who are now here have been busily occupied this week at the Colonial Office and elsewhere. On Wednesday afternoon the three delegates were informally received at the Colonial Office, but they were informed that Mr. Harcourt was unable to receive them in their capacity as delegates unless they could assure him that their case had been formally represented to the Dominion Government and also that that Government had been informed of their intention to approach the Colonial Secretary. The justification for this procedure on the part of the Colonial Office is certainly not very apparent. In December 1911, a deputation waited upon the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa and from him received a promise that the demands of the Indians in British Columbia should receive due attention and that one of their grievances—that affecting the women and children—should be immediately removed. The Colonial Office must be aware of this deputation and of the undertaking given by Mr. Rogers, the Minister in question. They must therefore know that the promises made on behalf of the Dominion Government have not been fulfilled, in spite of repeated reminders, and consequently that the Indians in the Colony have been compelled to appeal from Ottawa to Whitehall. It would seem that Mr. Harcourt's refusal to receive the delegates in their accredited capacity is merely a move on the part of the officials of the Colonial Office to evade the difficulty as long as possible.

A CAXTON HALL MEETING.

Realising in advance that the chance of making an impression upon the Colonial Office was exceedingly small, the delegates arranged, for Wednesday evening, a protest meeting in Caxton Hall. They secured Sir M. M. Bhownaggree for the chair, by reason of his long and close interest in the position of his fellow Indians in the British Colonies. In his opening speech Sir Mancherjee dealt with the principal grievances of the Indian settlers in Canada, noting that they were through the policy of the Ottawa Government actually placed upon a lower footing than other Asiatics entering Vancouver. Both Japanese and Chinese immigrants are protected under treaties. The former may enter freely up to a total of 400 every year, whilst there is no numerical limit in regard to the latter; they may come in any number provided they are in a position to pay the heavy poll tax of 500 dollars. The other grievances specially complained of are the refusal to admit the wives and children of Indians already in the country, and the impossibility of complying with what is called the "continuous passage" clause of the Immigration Law. The Chairman said no demand for unrestricted immigration; all he asked was that Indians in Canada might be given fair play. If the Canadian Government, or if not by the Canadian people, would listen upon the redress of the grievances of British Indians, it would do much for the unity of the Empire and half-a-dozen Dreadnoughts. The principal speech from the delegates was that of Mr. Nand Singh Sihra, who gave a summary history of the difficulty with the Canadian Government, which dated back to 1907, that time thousands of Sikhs and Japanese were entering Canada and the Labour Unions were clamouring against them. Protests were addressed and sent to Ottawa, but the only result had been the checking of Indian immigration instead of Chinese and Japanese. Since 1907 Indian immigration from India had been to all intents and purposes stopped. The Japanese had been protected by Government treaties, but no protective action of any kind had been taken by the Government of India. Mr. Nand Singh Sihra is the only one of the delegates who speaks in English. Mr. Barwant Singh addressed the meeting in Hindustani, and the resolution demanding the withdrawal of the "continuous journey" clause was passed on the motion of Mr. J. M. Parikh.

THE INDIAN POET IN LONDON.

There was an exceptionally interesting function last Friday afternoon at 21 Cromwell Road, when Mr. Rabindranath Tagore read a translation of one of his short plays, "Chitra." The announcement had brought together a large audience, including a good many well-known men and women of letters. Sir Herbert Tree was to have been in the chair, but in his unavoidable absence his place was taken by Sir Richard Stapley, a well-known London public man who has for many years been interested in Indian thought and social movements. There was doubt at first whether Mr. Tagore's rather gentle voice could be heard throughout the large room, especially as the noise coming in from outside was unusually troublesome, but the poet surprised his auditors by reading with great emphasis and fire, especially during the later scenes of the play. It was probably the first thing of the kind that the majority of the audience had ever heard; certainly the first time that they had had the opportunity of hearing an Eastern poet read some of his own work. There could be no doubt at all as to the great impression made by the play and its author, and at its close, when the Chairman called upon the Under-Secretary for India to express the thanks of the audience, Mr. Montagu discharged his task very gracefully and had the happy idea of telling an anecdote which went straight to the mark:

He said that on his Indian tour he heard a story of a traveller who, entering a little village near Darjeeling, saw a group of men sitting round the evening fire reciting the ancient poems of their land. When they had finished a little boy of 12—one of those lonely young travellers who wandered all over the country—unable to read or write, recited what proved to be the most moving item of the evening—a poem he had learned from hearing it read. The author of the poem, thus ranked with the classical writings of ancient days, was Mr. Tagore. If he wished to know the feelings of the people towards a teacher of beauty, love, religion, and patriotism like Mr. Tagore he would desire no better testimony than that of this village group; nor could he wish for any better justification for his own admiration not only of Mr. Tagore's poetry, but also of his great, almost incalculable, service to the Indian people.

Mr. Tagore has been presented as a dramatist under other conditions in London this week. One of his most popular plays, "The Maharani of Arakan," has been performed under the auspices of the Indian Art and Dramatic Society at the Cosmopolis Theatre, a new centre of polyglot education in Holborn.

INDIA AND THE BRITANNICA.

The directors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica have adopted the excellent plan of bringing out a yearly volume (The Britannica Year Book) supplementary to the new edition of the Encyclopaedia and designed to bring all its information as far as possible up to date. In the first issue just out there is a full and well compressed article on India from the skilled hand of Mr. J. S. Cotton, who, as editor of the "Imperial Gazetteer," is the most experienced compiler in England of India reference material. The article contains brief summaries of the census, the adminstrative and political history, finance, the native States, etc. Naturally the most interesting part is the section dealing with the political and social changes of the last few years. It is written, of course, with knowledge and in general with great fairness, although now and again Mr. Cotton permits himself to reflect the official tone and opinion, especially in regard to occurrences connected with the unrest of the Minto periods. It is, for example, somewhat surprising that he should have thought it worth while to mention, as a significant event, the desecration of the Victorian Memorial at Nagpore in 1909. His statement of the facts connected with the famous Mymensingh and Midnapore trials is not always accurate. For instances, it is not quite true to say that the appellate bench of the Calcutta High Court in 1912, "unanimously reversed" the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher in the Midnapore conspiracy case. Another minor error is in the name of the Education Member of Council, which is given as Sir "Harold" Butler. Mr. Gokhale is referred to as "undoubtedly the most conspicuous among the Indian members (of council) alike for his knowledge of affairs, his eloquence, and his moderation;" but his membership of the Public Services Commission is not mentioned. On the subject of the disaffection and its causes Mr. Cotton has the following:—

Those responsible for the government of the country always recognised, as others can now see plainly, that the deepest and most permanent feeling beneath the "unrest" was a growing self-consciousness of nationality, with an inarticulate cry for greater sympathy in the administration.

MR. GOKHALE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Gokhale has been permitted to leave the nursing home to which he has retired for special treatment last week. His medical advisers, however, made it a condition of his release that he should continue the absolute rest cure, should attempt no work of any kind, and should see as few visitors as possible for some weeks. Mr. Gokhale is now carrying out these injunctions so far as residence in London will permit; but the likelihood is that he will find it advisable to make an early move to the country, or perhaps to a health resort on the Continent.

TRIALS IN CAMERA.

To the Editor of the "Chronile."

Sir,—The recent momentous decision of Lord Shaw on the long prevailing practice of trying cases in Divorce Court *in camera*, gives rise to very important question under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act XV of 1865. Your readers are no doubt aware that the legislation on the Indian Statute Book is one of the special legislative enactments given to the Parsees so far back as 1865. One need not go into the long chequered history of the Parsee agitation which led to these special Parsee enactments, beyond a remark that the marriage and divorce legislation is mainly and entirely on the lines of the English Divorce Law "made conformably to the customs of the Parsee community." Now section XXXVIII of the Act in question is enacted as follows "In every suit preferred under this Act the case shall be tried with closed doors should such be the wish of either of the parties." It should be noted that under this Act "A special Court is constituted in each of the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and in such other places in the territories of the several local Governments as such Governments respectively think fit." The Court so constituted is called the "Parsee Chief Matrimonial" of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay as the case may be. The Chief Justice of the High Court or such other judge of the same Court, as the Chief Justice shall from time to time appoint, shall be the judge of such Matrimonial Court" and in the trial of cases under this Act he shall be aided by eleven delegates. The delegates are analogous to juries in criminal cases in India and they are to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Act. Of course Parsees alone are to be on the delegate list. The election of delegates is made by the Parsee Justice of the Peace at a meeting convened by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., in response to the requirement of Government on vacancy occuring. The present judge under this Act of the Parsee Matrimonial Courts, Sir Dinshaw D. Davar. During his Lordship's tenure of office many a case under the Act has been tried with closed doors. The question that now arises is this, suppose a case comes before the Court hereafter what will be the power and position of the presiding judge if either of the parties to a case wish to have the case tried with closed doors, and suppose the other side content that now that the highest Court of Justice in the realm has given an emphatic pronouncement that on the Constitutional principle of the right of the subject during cases *should not* be heard *in camera* but should be heard in the ordinary way, allowing the press representative to take reports of the trial and to publish it in their papers the following day. In this state of things is it open to the presiding judge to contend that the Court over which he presides is constituted by special enactment for the Parsees by the Government of India and that being so he is bound by the clear working of Section XXXVIII of the Act and the presiding judge might further contend and with proper reason that as long as this section forms part of the Act he cannot disregard it. I think accordingly that Sir Jamsetji and the present delegates of the Parsee Matrimonal Court would be well advised if they submit a properly written out Case to eminent counsel here and in England so that such complication in future might be averted. Yours &c.

INWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

LATE ARRIVALS OF TRAINS.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, May 31.

The inward English Mail is not expected here over the metre-gauge till some time to-night. Express and passenger trains from Madras have been arriving from six to eight hours late, but two goods trains have been worked between Jolarpet and Bangalore since yesterday.

In the May issue of the "Marine Magazine," the official organ of the Marine Society, is an article dealing with the new regulations in the Navy for promotion from the lower deck to commissioned rank. The subject is illustrated by an account of the career of Captain John Smith, R.N., a Marine Society boy, who rose to that rank in 1822.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. (1); Hornets (0).

On Saturday evening on the Cross maidan, the Hornets met the Y.M.C.A. in a friendly football match, a fairly interesting game resulting in a win for the Y.M.C.A. by a goal to nil. The Y.M.C.A. got away with the ball from the start, endeavouring to secure the lead, but the opposing backs foiled all attempts at scoring. The Hornets returned to attack but in a more determined fashion and would certainly have succeeded in opening the score had not one of their forwards rendered their efforts futile by continually being offside. A judicious pass now transferred operations to the other end, where, after a hot tussle at the goal, a corner was forced by the Y.M.C.A., which they failed to improve upon. From now the Hornets' goal was the scene of frequent attacks but the shooting of the Y. M. C. A. forwards was very faulty and hence unproductive. Both teams displayed many smart passing movements and good combination play and were on the whole rather evenly balanced. The issue of the game would have resulted in a draw had not one of the Hornets afforded a penalty within the prohibited area, which the Y.M.C.A. made good use of, thus leading by one goal. The last ten minutes of play saw the Hornets endeavouring hard to equalise but without avail, the scores standing at the close:—

Y. M. C. A. .....1.
HORNETS .....nil.

REGIMENTAL BOXING.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, May 31.

The semi-finals of most events were put in hand on the present occasion.

OPEN WELTERS.

The first of the semi-finals in the Open Welters between Pte. Peduzzi, L. N. Lancs, and Pte. Paul, Dorsets, ended in a win for Peduzzi. The other fight in these weights between Pte. Wren, Dorsets, and Pte. Dowman, Sherwoods, ended in favour of Dowman.

NOVICES FEATHERS (REGIMENTAL).

Pte. Green, A. Co., beat Drummer Cullan G. Coy., on points after a contest that went the full number of rounds.

NOVICES LIGHT WEIGHTS.

An even fight between Pte. Thomas, G. Coy. and Pte. Barnes, B. Coy. necessitated an extra round which went in favour of Thomas who was the aggressor through out. A contest in the same weights at the end of the programme between Pte. Widle, D. Coy. and Pte. Hall, B. Coy. ended in the first round when Widle acknowledged defeat.

OPEN LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs beat Pte. Makins of the same regiment after a full time contest in which Makins was severely knocked about. The other semi-final in these weights between Pte. Paul, Dorsets and Pte. Lattimore of the Middlesex, was won by the former, Lattimore being treated to some rough usage.

OPEN BANTAMS.

The semi-final of the Open Bantams was a walk over for Pte. Perry L. N. L. as Delaney of the Middlesex failed to appear. Pte. Burns, L. N. L., was equally fortunate as Lloyd of the 43rd L. I. had a damaged arm and was unable to fight.

OPEN MIDDLES.

Clinches spoiled the fight between Pte. Kinnard, L. N. Lancs and Pte. Wootton, Middlesex, the latter receiving the verdict.

A well contested bout between Pte. Peduzzi L. N. Lancs and Pte. Clarke, L. N. L. in which the exchanges were fairly even ended in a verdict for Peduzzi.

OPEN FEATHERS.

A short lived first round between Pte. Duffy L.N.L. and Pte. Barnes, Norfolks, ended in Duffy knocking his man out. The fight between Pte. Parr, L.N. Lancs and Pte. O'Keefe, Middlesex, went through three hard fought rounds only in the last of which was it possible to name the winner. Parr received the verdict.

OPEN NOVICES LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte Ford, Norfolks, gave a good account of himself and had his opponent, Pte .Piper, Middlesex, beaten early in the contest. Ford won on points.

Pte. Mann, Norfolks, beat Driver Phipps, 81st Battery, on points after a very level fight.

NOVICES WELTER WEIGHTS.

A hard fought, hustling contest between Pte. Semaine, G. Company and Pte. McKeaney B. Company ended in a win for Semaine.

15 ROUND CONTEST (MIDDLES).

Pte. Glalwyn, 43rd L.I. beat Gr. Ferris, 82nd Battery. The fighting lacked interest throughout, Ferris retiring with a damaged wrist after the 9th round.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

Only two of the three events figuring on the programme were contested. The Mop Fighting fell through for want of entries. There were only a few ladies and gentlemen out the programme having failed to draw.

Crews of one lady and one gentleman.—The gentleman paddles the lady 100 yards then turns Canoe and the lady paddles the rest of the way about 50 yards.

Mrs. Sheldon Smith and Capt. Langrishe, ... 1
Also competed Mrs. Forbes Tullock and Mr. Harvey.

BACKWARDS RACE.

Lady and gentlemen to paddle a Canoe backwards 50 yards.

Mrs. Forbes Tullock and Mr. Harvey Kelly 1
Also competed Mrs. Sheldon Smith and Capt. Langrishe, Mrs. Venn Ellis and Mr. Lake, Mrs. and Mr. Brooke Smith.

SIMLA RACES.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, June 1.

The small number of entries for the Simla races this season prepared the public for a scanty card. One race out of the programme, the Staff Cup, fell through, and only five events were shown on the card. The weather was very pleasant and quite gay. The attendance journeyed to Annandale and seemingly enjoyed the sport. The several rings of book-makers were kept busy all through the proceedings, and the totalisator under Mr. Joachim's management as of yore was very fully patronized. Among those present were Lord and Lady and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge.

In the fourth race Son-of-a-Gun who had a large following and when running in good position fell but no harm was done to pony or the rider.

The Viceroy's band enlivened the proceedings. Mr. Deane, the Secretary, got through the weighing and starting with great promptness.

SIMLA PLATE—Fourteen hundred yards.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's BIRTHDAY (11st 11lb.) Captain Holmes 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's RUSH (12st 4lb.) Captain White 2
Major W. Bailey's JOYBELL (11st 13lb.) Crowden 3

Also Ran:—Messiance (12st 11lb.), Biddy (11st 8lb.), Son-of-a-Gun (10st 9lb.) (fell).

Betting: Six to four against Birthday; two's Messalliance, Son-of-a-Gun; three Rush; sixes others.

Rush and Birthday forced pace in company but after the first circuit weight began to tell on Rush and Birthday taking the lead stayed on and won by one and a half length. Time—1min. 32secs.

The totalisator paid rupees six for each three rupees ticket.

SOLON PLATE—Five furlongs.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's MEAZER (11st 8lb.) Captain Holmes 1
Thakur Sripal Singh's ASFUNDIER (12st 4lb.), Trahan 2
Captain Lee's VETO (9st 10lb.), Crowden 3

Betting: Six to four on Meazer; evens Asfundier; fours against Veto.

Meazer jumped away in front and soon held clear a bad lead and won by six lengths, after a good race between the other two. Asfundier secured second place by a head. Time—1min. 12secs.

Totalisator paid rupees five for each rupees three ticket.

NOVICE PLATE—Four furlongs.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's MINOR (11st 2lb.), Capt. Holmes 1
Capt. D. Creagh's JACO (9st 12lbs), Owner 2

Betting: Four to one on Minor; six against Jaco.

Minor drew clear away from Jaco and finally came in easy winner by fifteen lengths. Time—58secs.

Totalisator returned stakes.

SNOWDON CUP—Four and half furlongs.

Thakore Sripal Singh's THE POINT (11st), Crowdon 1
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's ROSE D Or, (8st 6lb.), Zaffir 2
Sirdar Jiwan Singh's HOPSCOTCH (11st 5lb.), Captain Holmes 3

Also Ran:—Dalmeny (10st 3lb.).

Betting: Five to two on Hopscotch; five to two against the Point; fours Dalmeny; fives Rose D. Or.

Rose D. Or went to the front but was caught up half way by the Point who came away in the run home and won by four lengths, one and half lengths between second and third. Time—64 and 3/5secs.

The totalisator paid twelve on each three rupees ticket.

THE MINTO PLATE—Four furlongs.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's FORTUNATE LADY (10st 3lb.), Capt. Holmes ... 1
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's FORTUNE (11st 7lb.), Mr. Owen 2
H. H. Kour Sahib of Patiala's CONQUER (11st 10lb.), Saya 3

Also Ran:—Ringette (8st 9lb.), Juffer.

Betting: Seven to four on Fortunio, six to four against Fortunate Lady, fours Conquer, tens Ringette.

Ringette as usual failed to get off with the rest who jumped off level and soon Fortune was leading form Fortunate Lady but a furlong from home the latter forged to the front and being nicely ridden came in a winner by a length, one and a half length between second and third. Time—45 and 4/5secs.

Totalisator paid six for each rupees three ticket.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Although the semi-finals in the Men's Singles and the final in the Ladies' Singles were played off to-day the matches proved entirely one-sided affairs.

In the Ladies' Single Mrs. Gracey beat Mrs. Williams 6-3, 6-1.

In the Men's Semi-Finals Maharaj Singh (holder) beat Gardiner 6-1, 6-0. It was patent that Gardiner went on the court a beaten man and even the fact that he is ambidexterous gave him no confidence in himself. He put up no fight and it is to be hoped that when Coates, the winner of the other Semi-finals meets Maharaj Singh, we shall have a better exhibition of tennis. In the other game the two old rivals Coates and Thorpe met. It was an easy victory for Coates who won 6-2, 6-2.

DOUBLES.

Sirdar Nihal Singh and Zulfiquar Ali Khan beat Major Harrison and Capt. Radcliffe Smith, 6-1, 6-1.

Major Southey and Captain Turner beat Mr. Jackson and Mr. Halfhide, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Edwards and Mr. Ninck beat Mrs. Beazley and Mr. Parsons, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Orr and Mr. Coates beat Miss Beare and Capt. Radcliffe Smith, 6-3, 6-4.

THE VALUE OF CRICKET.

"ESSENTIAL PART OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION."

Discussing recent proposals for "Brighter Cricket" the "Times" remarks that they all have this feature in common, that they point to the seriousness with which cricket is regarded as a factor in the life of the country at large. Of course, it continues, there have been continual changes in the game since the far-off days, in 1033, when two stumps first took the place of the hole in the ground that had up till then formed the wicket. It was a vastly different kind of cricket when Richard Nyren captained the Hambledon Club on Broadhalfpenny Down, and David Harris and Lumpy Stevens used to pitch the wickets so as to include the hillocks that suited their individuals styles of bowling. There was, for one thing, nothing like the general knowledge of the game that there is to-day. It would be impossible for any self-respecting novelist of the twentieth century to commit himself to the statement that "in an "early period of the winning game "Dingley Dell gave in, and allowed "the superior prowess of All-Muggleton."

The science and practice of cricket have in fact become an essential part of a liberal education. All schoolboys (and most schoolgirls) know all about it, because they must. One of the commonest accusations brought against public and private schools is that they give far too much time to games, and especially to cricket. In a sense, though not perhaps exactly in the way that it is meant, the criticism is a just one. There is not much wrong about the relative proportions of the hours devoted to work and play in most schools. A considerable amount of exercise or active employment in the open air, especially in summer, is an indispensable necessity to growing boys, and no finer or more enjoyable method of exercising the body than cricket has yet been invented; none, at least, that is better suited to the requirements of boys in the mass. The mistake that school authorities make is not that they give the boys under their charge too much play-time, but that, because it is so easily organized and provides healthy employment for so many at one time, they give them too much cricket. No outdoor summer game can excel it for the skill of hand and eye, the agility of body, the sense of comradeship and public spirit, the quiet endurance of disappointment, and the discipline and courage that it requires. It is probably right, as it is certainly convenient, that the greater part of a boy's playtime should be given to cricket. But there are qualities of the mind and the intellect, no less to be developed in the open air, which it does not touch; and in the long days of the summer term a right system of education would find time for other outdoor pursuits as well, however difficult they may be, and are, to arrange.

ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

PROPOSED VISIT TO INDIA.

"The M. C. C. are under an obligation to send an England team to play in South Africa next winter. An undertaking has also been given to endeavour to send a team to India." So ran the next of part of the M. C. C. report. A clever team will be needed to face the South Africans, who are strong on their own matting.

The Indian team has we believe, been promised at the request of His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar. It is to be hoped says the "Athletic News" "that the Englishmen will call at Ceylon, for in that island much cricket is played. The third issue of the "Ceylon Cricketer's Almanack" (1913), an excellent book edited by Mr. E. W. Foenander, of the "Ceylon Sportsman," calls to mind that Vivian Crawford, the Gibson brothers (A. L. and G. H.), W. T. Greswell, P. R. May, Dr. G. Thornton, and others who learned their games in England, are resident there. Apart from them, it is evident that the de Saram brothers (E. R. and D. L.), V. S. de Kretser, J. C. Johnson, and F. J. Siedle are very skilful players. Mr. Foenander has prepared and issued a monument to the happy game is sunny Ceylon's isle.

The most successful jockeys at the Manchester Meeting were A. Whalley and H. Jelliss, who each won a couple of races. The latter, who did not have so good a riding time as usual in 1912, has been showing good form so far as the present season has gone, and those who may have followed his fortunes yesterday would do fairly well, as he was on an 8 to 1 chance when Luxembourg won the Trial Handicap, though odds had to be laid on Tom Firr for the Whitsuntide Plate.

An aggregate of 1,2221 guineas was realised at the third and last of Messrs. Tattersall's sales of foxhound at Rugby. Earl Bathurst disposed of two couples for 125 guineas, this being the highest price paid. Mr. Lambert, Mr. George Thurby, Captain Hamilton Stubber, Mr. R. C. Swan, Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Bevan were amongst the buyers.

It may be recalled that California held that the law did not violate any treaty, and therefore President Wilson had no power to veto it. A very grave position with Japan had therefore arisen.

BUCHANAN S

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SCOTCH WHISKEY.

Sold Everywhere.

CORNS HHAVE EARS,

but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery nonfeeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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NATURE'S OWN CURE.

Read what J. A. F. HOOGSTRATEN, Esq., Loco. Inspector, B.N. Railway, Kharagpur, writes:
(Thousands of similar letters are now on file.)

Kharagpur, 9th September, 1912.

Dr. JOHN J. KATZ,
The Institute of Oxypathy,
7, Lindsay Street, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to inform you that it was only on the 6th Sept: 1912, that I received my Oxypathor from you. It was put to use that same evening for Rheumatic Gout on the Shoulder, and the Relief was almost immediate. The high fever was broken up in half-an-hour. It has done more for me than I ever hoped for—the results are marvellous. In fact, I cannot express my gratitude in language good enough for the great benefit from its use.

I have a family of 9 children and it has shown a marked improvement on them; some of whom are suffering from enlarged tonsils, fever, lumbago in the back, and in every case its results have been most satisfactory, and now I find that the use of the "Oxypathor" is so necessary where there are so many to deal with, that I am seriously contemplating the purchase of another machine.

Later on I will let you know about all the Oxypathor has done for my family. So far I am more than satisfied with the results. The cost of the Oxypathor is a mere non-entity and not worth considering compared with the results. Myself I don't think that anyone should be without one. I am of the opinion that it is not advertised sufficiently, but, on the other hand, I don't think it is necessary, as anyone who has used one cannot help advertising it better than advertisements in the papers.

You may show this letter to anyone who hesitates to purchase.

I am, yours gratefully,
(Signed) J. A. HOOGSTRATEN.

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A NEW SAYING OF CHRIST.

ISSUE OF THE FREER FACSIMILE.

THE GOSPELS MANUSCRIPTS.

The "Times" published on May 13 the first detailed account of the new manuscript of the Gospels discovered in Egypt and purchased by Mr. C. L. Freer, by whose direction a facsimile has now been produced and a copy presented to the British Museum by the University of Michigan.

The manuscript, which is Washington, is described as one of the most valuable and ancient versions of the New Testment in Greek.

It dates either from the fourth or the fifth century, and provides Biblical scholars with much important new material, particularly on the texts of St. John and St. Luke.

The text of the 16th chapter of St. Mark's Gospel contains, after verse 14, some verses which occur in no other manuscript of the New Testament, and include as the words of Christ:—

> The limit of the years of the power of Satan is (not) fulfilled, but it draweth near: for the sake of those that have sinned was I given up unto death, that they may return unto the truth and sin no more, but may inherit the spiritual and incorruptible glory of righteousness in heaven.

THE NEW TEXT.

About six years ago the lively interest of Biblical students was aroused by a report of the discovery of a new Greek manuscript of the Gospels, rivalling in age the great codices which are the basis of the textual criticism of the of the New Testament. It had been found in Egypt, the home of so many literary discoveries; but instead of being a tattered fragment of a papyrus roll from the rubbish heaps of a lost town, it was a complete volume on vellum, which must have been preserved intact in a monastery or a tomb. It is revealing no secret to say that this precious manuscript (with the others that were found with it) would have had a good chance of finding its way, like so many others, to the British Museum; but its destiny was altered by the presence in Egypt of a rich and cultivated American, Mr. C. L. Freer (owner, among other treasures, of a wonderful collection of Chinese and Japanese paintings), who, being on the spot with money in his purse, was able to secure the prize. Nor, considering the interest which America has always taken in the Bible, need one regret that Washington should rank with Rome, St. Petersburg, London, Cambridge, and Paris, as the possessor of one of the most valuable and ancient copies of the Greek New Testament.

Preliminary accounts of the new manuscript were published without delay, and facsimiles of a few pages were issued (among others by our own New Palaeographical Society). These tended to show that the manuscript was very early (estimates varied between the fourth and the fifth century), and that its text contained some remarkable features, notably an apocryphal addition to the last verses of St. Mark; but no real judgment could be formed as to its value until the whole text, or a full collation, had been published. The task of publication was assigned by Mr. Freer to the University of Michigan, and was put into the hands of Professor H. A. Sanders, of that University. Precedence was given to a companion MS. of the Old Testament, of somewhat later date and less importance; and it is only now that the Gospels MS. lies before us, in a stately facsimile (due to Mr. Freer's munificence), with a separate collation and introduction by Professor Sanders.

The first question which scholars will ask is—To what textual family does the new manuscript belong? Does it support the type, of Egyptian origin and of generally recognized excellence, to which our own Revisers, under the influence of Wescott and Hort, assigned a marked predominance, and of which the leading representative is the great Codex Vaticanus, supported by the scarcely less great Codex Sinaiticus? Or does it come to reinforce that very early, but still imperfectly understood, group of authorities which Wescott and Hort called "Western," and of which the chief representatives are the Old Latin and Old Syriac versions, and the Greek Codex Bezae at Cambridge? This is a type of text showing strong divergences from both our Authorized and our Revised Version, formerly regarded as negligible on account of its erratic character, but which has received far more attention and respect from textual students of the present generation. Or the new authority might range itself with our great Codex Alexandrinus as a champion of that editorially revised type of text which, from about the fifth century onwards, became the official text of the Byzantine Church, which appears in nearly all the subsequent copies of the Greek New Testament, and which final use is embodied in our familiar Authorized Version.

A brief examination of the facsimile in selected passages is sufficient to show that the Freer MS. is not homogeneous—indeed, is far from being so. Either it or an ancestor of it must have been copied from a number of distinct manuscripts (no doubt papyrus rolls which could not contain more than a single Gospel) which themselves had diverse textual pedigrees. The order of the books is Matthew, John Luke, Mark. In St. Matthew, except for a few verses in the 11th chapter, it agrees regularly with the later, Byzantine, form of text; it is rarely in agreement with the Vaticanus or Sinaiticus when they separate themselves from the general mass; and indeed it is not too much to say that if this book had stood alone the discovery of the MS. would have been of small importance.

But when we pass to St. John the position is completely changed. The first quire of this Gospel (as far as ch. v. 12) is written in a hand different from the rest of the MS., and apparently later (though Professor Sanders is of the contrary opinion, for reasons which do not seem very convincing). Here the text is of a decidedly earlier and better type than in St. Matthew, but it fluctuates in character, as though a text originally of the best Egyptian type had been subsequently modified in transmission. In the well-known passage in the fifth chapter, relating t the troubling of the waters of Bethesda, the Freer MS. agrees with the Vaticanus in giving the name as "Bethsaida"; differs from it in including the words "waiting for the troubling of the water"; and agrees again in omitting the mention of the angel. For the rest of the Gospel (from ch. v. 12 to the end) the type of text is definitely Egyptian, and in almost all the important passages it agrees with the Vaticanus. Scholars will find a notable instance in ch. xix. 39, where the Freer MS. agrees with the Vaticanus and Sinaiticus against practically all other authorities.

Passing to St. Luke, we notice a curious phenomenon. In the first seven chapters the symptoms are the some as in St. John and agreement with the Vaticanus and Sinaiticus in important variants is constant. For example, the words "Blessed art thou among women" are omitted in ch. i. 14; in ch. ii. 14 the chymn of the angels is in the form "and on earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased"; in vi. 1 the puzzling phras translated in the Authorized Version as "the second Sabbath after the first" is omitted. But from the either chapter onwards (Professor Sanders locates the transition more precisely at ch. viii. 12) the character of the text changes, and the MS. is found habitually as an ally of the Alexandrinus, and a representive of the official or Byzantime text. In the final chapters, where important textual variants are numerous in our principal MSS., it agrees with the Alexandrinus and Vaticanus in omitting the incident of the Bloody Sweat, with the Vaticanus and Codex Bezae in omitting the saying from the Cross, "Father, forgive them"; while in ch. xxiv. 36, it has a reading peculiar to itself, "It is I, be not afraid, peace be unto you."

Finally, in St. Mark its character fluctuates, and it has several readings in which it stands alone, or almost alone. Thus, in ch. i. 27, the exclamation of the people at our Lord's miracles takes the form, "What is this new, this authoritative teaching, and that He commandeth even the unclean spirits and they obey Him?" In ch. ix. 24 is the curious variant (no doubt a scribe's error), "the spirit of the child," instead of "the father of the child." But the most remarkable peculiarity of the manuscript is reserved for the end. Like the great mass of manuscripts (but unlike the earliest of them) it contains the appendix known as the last twelve verses of St. Mark, which in our Revised Version are given a position detached from the rest of the Gospel; but in the middle of this passage it inserts some verses which occur in no other known manuscript of the New Testament, although they were known to St. Jerome, who quotes a part of them. In the Freer MS., after verse 14, where it is said that Jesus upbraided His disciples for their unbelief, the text continues as follows:—

> And they excused themselves, saying that this age of lawlessness and unbelief is under Satan, who, through the agency of unclean spirits, suffers not the true power of God to be apprehended. For this cause, said they unto Christ, reveal now at once thy righteousness. And Christ said unto them. The limit of the years of the power of Satan is (not) fulfilled, but it draweth near [the text, here and elsewhere, is corrupt]: for the sake of those that have sinned was I given up unto death, that they may return unto the truth and sin no more, but may inherit the spiritual and incorruptible glory of righteousness in heaven. But go ye, &c.

Enough has been said to show that in the Freer MS. Bibilical scholars have new material of a highly interesting kind. Textual as well as palaeographical considerations make the fifth century a more probable date for it than the fourth, to which Professor Sanders, with the pardonable enthusiasm of a first editor, is inclined to assign it; but that is early enough to place it in the first class of authorities for the text of the four Gospels, and to ensure a cordial welcome to the sumptuous edition which we owe to the University of Michigan and to the enlightened munificence of Mr. Freer.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled "The Little Mister," by R. H. Forester, author of "Midsummer Morn," etc. Of the living writers of historical fiction, Mr. R. H. Forster occupies a position of "splendid isolation." Mr. Forster has done for Northumbria what Mr. Hardy did for Wessex, and Mr. Blackmore for Devonshire.

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work.

SUFFRAGETTES AND THEIR MONEY.

LARGE SUMS "IN SAFE HANDS."

A WELL-KEPT SECRET.

Who holds the money bags of the militant Suffragettes? asks the "Daily Mail". It seems clear they have many thousands in reserve.

The Women's Social and Political Union was—and is—a big organisation with a large paid staff, more than £6,000 being required last year to meet the charges under the head of "salaries," and that the work goes on after the recent police raid shows that funds are still available.

The importance of money to the successful propaganda of the movement was emphasised by Miss Christabel Pankhurst in a striking phrase at an Albert Hall meeting in the spring of 1908. "Hard cash makes more difference to the Government than all the eloquence of which we are capable," she said as the contributions were pouring in. The cause is not languishing for lack of financial aid.

Somewhere the Suffragettes have in reserve huge sums of money. "Votes for Women," the organ of the militants, announced in March 1912 that to date the contributions to "the £250,000 fund" amounted to £117,019. The balance sheet for 1912, given in the "Daily Mail," as supplied by the union last month, shows that the subscriptions were £23,155, and the total income £28,502. Apparently the £117,019 was considered as capital, and whether the interest on it was included in the income given is not known. The outgoings and liabilities amounted to no more than £25,731. A year earlier—at the Albert Hall meeting in March 1911—it was announced that of the "£100,000 fund," more than £96,000 had been raised. In 1911 no more than £27,000 was spent. Evidently there are heavy reserves still untouched—a bulging chest is being jealously guarded somewhere.

ALBERT BUSINESS WOMEN.

That the Suffragettes have been alive to the possibilities of a raid upon their funds by the police and have taken precautions to circumvent it is indicated in the following passage from "Votes for Women" of March 1912. After giving the latest contributions to the £250,000 fund the article proceeds:

> "We have received some inquiries as to whether the Government is going to attach these funds. . . . We can assure our would-be subscribers that should the impossible be attempted by the Government, they will have the Women's Social and Political Union to reckon with—a body of alert business women, armed with the experience, the wit, and the resource acquired by five years of successful conflict and centuries of repression."

Heavy commitments were undertaken when the Suffragettes moved their headquarters to the large new offices in Kingsway. Last year rent, lighting, and kindred items absorbed £2,662, and in the ensuing years the rent payable increases automatically, but at the time of the split in October last, when Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence parted company from Mrs. Pankhurst, the boast was made that a reserve fund of "£10,000 or £11,000" had been handed over to Mrs. Pankhurst, and that of this amount £6,000 had been earmarked "to cover the rent and expenses of Kingsway for three years." It was explained that this money was "in safe hands."

The balance sheet of the movement shows that an income of £500 a week is necessary to maintain the propaganda at its fullest activity. Here are a few items from the accounts showing how the money goes:

	A Year.
Printing and stationery...	£1,612
Travelling expenses	£2,045
Postages and telegrams ...	£1,512
By-election expenses	£751
Legal expenses	£894

The balance sheet for last year, which appears to treat the £117,019 as a separate item, carried forward £9,979, and in addition to this £15,000 was announced as subscriptions paid or promised at the Albert Hall meeting last month.

LITERARY LICENCE.

Canon Hannay ("George A. Birmingham"), speaking at the Royal Academy banquet in the dual capacity of clergyman and novelist, related a personal experience of the wonderful extent to which society is content to allow literary men to have freedom from all laws and conventions.

> I was once on a voyage of some length (he said) and I made friends with some of my fellow-passengers who did not know that I wrote. But after a time they discovered that I was not only Mr. Hannay, but George A. Birmingham, and they expressed the greatest possible delight at having met me and said they had not only read my books, but that they had met the year before on the Riviera the young lady to whom I was engaged to be married. I have been safely married for twenty years, and I was at that moment travelling with my wife in the steamer.
>
> As a clergyman my position was an extremely awkward one, but when these acquaintances of mine regarded me as a literary man they saw nothing in the least strange in my being married to one lady and engaged to another.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

LORD KITCHENER—MR. KEIR HARDIE--PRESIDENT WILSON.

"On September 28, 1911, Lord Kitchener arrived in Egypt to fill the post of British Minister. Whatever may have been the case elsewhere, it cannot be said that the appointment was viewed with approbation in Egypt," writes the Cairo correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"The task which confronted Lord Kitchener on reaching these shores required careful handling. Apart from the Nationalist agitation, the chief task was the pacification of a religious feud between Moslems and Copts. With an art which displayed great insight into character he settled their differences, and, thanks to him, they are now once more living, as heretofore, upon terms of amity. There remained amongst them a grievance of another kind over which even in the heat of their controversy they were united. Though avowedly a rich and intelligent portion of the community they were unrepresented on the Council of Ministers. This ground of complaint has now been removed by the appointment of a Minister professing the Coptic creed.

"A still greater surprise awaited us. Lord Kitchener revealed a side of his character which had been studiously withheld from public cognisance. The man of 'blood and iron' had undergone a complete transformation. To everyone he was urbanity and cordiality personified. Those amongst the natives who had grievances flocked in their hundred to Kase-el-Doubarah, and no one was turned away without a patient and considerate hearing. Society, too, which is here more composite in nationality than perhaps elsewhere, acknowledges its debt to Lord Kitchener's hospitality. Never before has the Agency been so frequently crowded with callers, nor have dinners, balls, and receptions followed in such rapid succession.

"No less remarkable are his achivements in legislation and administration, though, as might well be expected where conflicting interests are at stake, they have not always met with unqualified approval."

A LABOUR LEADER'S FAITH.

"It is difficult to summarise what was said by the veteran Labour leader," says the "Church Times," of Mr. Keir Hardie's remarkable speech at Browning Hall, in "Labour Week."

> "Men do not now attack religion, they simply pass it by: a much more serious situation," he told us. "Convinced opponents would be welcome, but agnosticism as an aggressive force had died away, and was only to be found in some belated corners. What we need is vision: and though he had travelled far and studied not a little, he could not find in any of the religions of the world a simpler or more convincing message than the Gospel of the Kingdom as preached by Christ.
>
> "The Church would not capture the Labour Movement until Labour Movement had captured the Church. If only he were a younger man, he felt that he would give up politics altogether, and devote himself to the preaching of Christ's Gospel. Money and what it could buy might satisfy a man up to a certain point; but beyond all these things, lay the cravings of man's spiritual nature, which Jesus alone could meet. Take the word of an old man," he said, "when he tells you that amid the sorrows and disappointments and perplexities of fifty years he has ever found the comradeship of Jesus to be his unfailing support."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIUMPH.

"The most conspicuous fact about the present political atmosphere of Washington," says "Collier's Weekly," "is the complete ascendancy of President Wilson. The attack of Hearst has fallen flat, and the little groups of reactionary Democrats who had a moment of encouragement have subsided. The President's control of the situation at Washington is without reserve. Next to this, the most noteworthy aspect of Washington is the apathy which has fallen upon the opposition to the Uuderwood Tariff Bill. Special interest in isolated spots throughout the nation maintain a shrill screeching; but it has come to be felt that the country generally is tired of discussion, and demands not merely tariff revision downward, but this particular bill, not because it is a scientific measure, but because it is honest in intention and is as accurate as any other rough guess in the near future is likely to be."

LORD KITCHENER AT A COBRA HUNT.

Lord Kitchener takes relaxation from the strain which his strenuous policy of reforms entails in many ways. It had been reported that a large cobra, measuring some twelve feet in length, had been seen near the grand stand at the Gezira Sporting Club. So Lord Kitchener took down an Arab snake-charmer, who had (says the Cairo correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette") been successful in catching eight snakes recently at the Abbassia barracks. With the British Agent went Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, Lord Edward Cecil, Major Fitzgerald, Mr. R. Storrs, and Captain the Hon. A. Annesley. The snake-charmer whistled a few tunes, and one after the other five cobras appeared from under the grand stand. An exciting chase ensued, until the party had succeeded in killing them, but unfortunately, although these snakes were all fine specimens, the twelve-foot cobra was not amongst them.

FIFTY MILES RACE.

NEW RECORDS.

The meeting promoted by the Finchley Harriers at Stamford Bridge last mail week, well served its purpose of placing a new set of figures on the book of records in place of the twenty-eight years old 6 hs. 18 mins. 26 1-5secs. made by J. E. Fowler-Dixon. Not only did this go by the board, but the previous best performance at the established Marathon distance (26 miles 385 yards) was also lowered. The day could hardly have been improved upon for the task, the track being quite firm, and the frequent light showers kept the air at a nice temperature. There were ten starters, namely, H. Green and E. W. Lloyd (Herne-hill Harriers); W. J. Clark (Loughton Athletic Club); H. Lewis (Bristol Athletic Club and Westbury Harriers); F. H. J. Burbidge (Highgate Harriers); H. Castle (Finchley Harriers); C. E. Howarth and W. Teveney (Liverpool Pembroke Harriers); E. G. Pooley (Ashcombe Athletic Club), and R. W. Sharp (Uxbridge and West Middlesex Athletic Club). Of these Green had declared his intention of merely going for the Marathon record of 2hs. 47mins. 10 secs. and Lewis started sixteen minutes late.

Starting off at a fine swinging pace, Green covered 10 miles 582 yards in the first hours. He was well inside 44secs.) at twenty-five miles, although plainly distressed from the twentieth mile onwards, and he cut the Marathon time by nearly 9 mins covering the distance in the fine time of 2hs. 38mins. 16 1-5secs. Meanwhile there had been several retirements, and Lloyd had taken a long lead when his club mate left the track.

Sticking doggedly to his work, Lloyd passed thirty miles in 3hs. 27mins. 40secs. and forty miles in 4hs. 49mins. 43secs. He first got within the old record at forty-two miles. From this point, despite his very bad time from the forty-fifth to the forty-seventh, when he dropped almost to a walk, Lloyd was beating record. Finishing up in fine style during the last mile, which was run amidst a roar of cheering, he had 4 mins. 28½secs. in hand of time when the winning post was reached in 6hs. 13mins. 58secs. Clark came in second just under 14 mins. later.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

ICED CLEAR OXTAIL SOUP.
SCALLOPED LOBSTER.
RAGOUT OF BEETROOT.
PIGEONS AU SAUCE PIQUANTE.
STUFFED EGGS WITH CREAM.
AMERICAN ICE PUDDING.

Oxtail, As. 4. Lobster, As. 4. Beetroot, As. 3. Pigeons, As. 10. Eggs, As. 6. Knolkhol, As. 2. Potatoes, An. 1. Walnuts, As. 3. Mixed vegetables, As. 3. Odds and ends, As. 2. Total—Rs. 2-6.

ICED CLEAR OXTAIL SOUP.

Cut the tail into joints, crush each piece with a hammer and set them with a cupful of mixed, previously fried vegetables into a pan with enough water to only cover them at first; let them cook until reduced to almost a glaze. Now add extra water required, and a glass of sherry and simmer for another 2 or 4 hours. Strain, clear, and add any flavouring to taste with some of the meat in small pieces; set on ice and serve in small cups set on a folded napkin with a garnish of parsley.

SCALLOPED LOBSTER.

Cook the lobster well, shell and remove the dark inner tube; cut the meat into small pieces and set it over the fire with white sauce made from stock obtained by boiling the lobster shells and trimmings, a teaspoonful of butter, some anchovy sauce or paste and season with pepper, salt, nutmeg, cayenne and lime juice: cook for a few minutes, and then mix the yolks of two eggs with it; fill some scallop shells and sprinkle with baked breadcrumbs and liquid butter; let them just brown and serve with a sprig of fried parsley on each.

RAGOUT OF BEETROOT.

Bake two medium beetroots in a slow oven for several hours until quite soft, remove the skin and cut into thickish slices. Put all the slices in a pan with a wineglass each of vinegar and stock of water, pepper, salt, etc., and simmer for an hour. Remove the slices and reduce the sauce by boiling, add to it two of the slices pounded and rubbed through a sieve and thickening. When quite cooked add the other slices heat up, served with fried toast sippets.

PIGEONS AU SAUCE PIQUANTE.

Carefully divide the pigeons into two, removing the breastbone, and marinade them in oil, vinegar, onion juice, Tobasco sauce and salt for 2 hours. Then egg and breadcrumb them and grill over a clear fire. Serve with the following sauce. Cut an onion and carrot into slices and fry them in butter with two cloves, some whole pepper, parsley, and herbs; when browned, add flour to thicken and then a tablespoonful each of vinegar and stock and some red current jelly. Boil it well, strain and serve.

STUFFED EGGS WITH CREAM.

Boil the eggs for 10 minutes, cut them in halves lengthways and scoop out the yolks. Pound them with a tablespoonful of breadcrumbs soaked in milk, a dessertspoonful of minced parsley, some grated onion, pepper, salt, the yolks of two raw eggs and a tablespoonful of cream or Ideal milk. Fill the half egg whites with this, place the remainder of the stuffing on a dish, dress the eggs on top, bake in a quick oven for a few minutes and sprinkle with grated cheese as sending to table.

AMERICAN ICE PUDDING.

This sounds a great deal more trouble than it is, and is well worth it for a party sweet. These hot weather home made ice puddings are not extravagant and make a very pleasant change to the daily round of puddings. Make a damson water ice with damson jam, sugar, lime juice and any flavouring, spirituous or otherwise. Also make another of custard in which pounded walnuts or pestachio have been added when cold. Three eggs to half a seer of milk is enough, though cooks demand more and if cream is used at all, though it is not really needed one ounce is sufficient to give the extra velvety flavour. Freeze the mixtures and put the damson in a border mould to set, turn out and pile in the centre, the walnut ice cream and send to table with some iced custard flavoured with rum poured round. Some of the custard made for the nut ice can be kept back for this.

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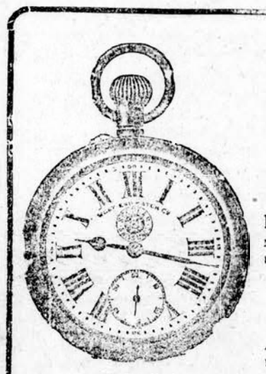

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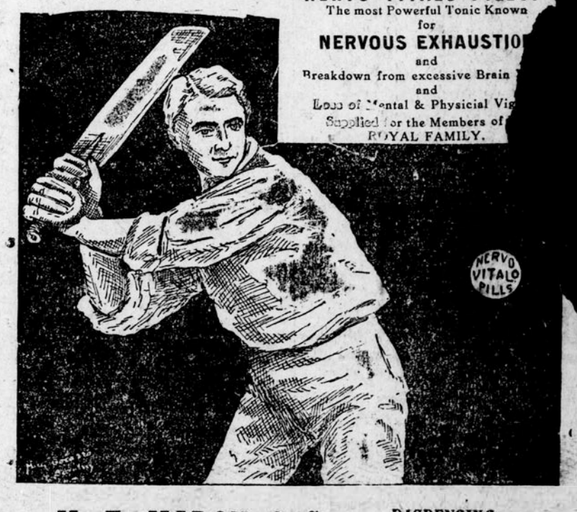

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SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 16.

The journey to Berlin for the Cumberland marriage is the first unofficial visit abroad that their Majesties have paid, and as in the case of his late Majesty, King George will travel incognito as Duke of Lancaster with the Queen as Duchess of Lancaster. This is the first occasion on which the latter title has been used, for Queen Alexandra even as Princess of Wales never travelled abroad with her husband except in state. Before the late King's accession to the throne however, the Queen-Dowager used various titles when travelling incognito The officials at Portsmouth are very busy getting the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" in readiness to convey their Majesties to Germany. Even now it [illegible]ot known whether the Princess [illegible]oria will accompany her brother [illegible] sister-in-law, although a suite of [illegible]tments is being prepared for her. [illegible]r Majesties will not embark at [illegible]mouth, it having been decided to [illegible] the royal vessel to Port Victoria [illegible]v Sheerness.

[illegible]uch speculation is rife in Society [illegible]n the matrimonial future of [illegible]ce Christopher of Greece, the [illegible]ngest of the four brothers of King [illegible]nstantine. He is a very popular [illegible]ung man and a great favourite with [illegible]s relatives. He is twenty-five years [illegible]f age,—an age at which most well-conducted Princes are expected to form an attachment. It is ominous that His Royal Highness spent the whole of last season in London and is expected back very soon.

By the death of the aged Mr. McEwan, Mrs. Ronald Greville, his only daughter, will become one of the richest women in England. Mrs. Greville is a very charming personality and at her country house parties are to be found all that is interesting in the world of brains and birth. She was a great personal friend of the late King, who often honoured her gatherings both in town and country. Mr. McEwan was a great Edinburgh brewer, indeed he has been called the "Bass of Scotland." He was a self-made man, having built his huge fortune on a foundation of three thousand pounds. For many years he sat in the House of Commons and in many ways did much to advance the fortunes of the Liberal party. Mr. McEwan was generous and sympathetic to those in less affluent circumstances than himself. He was always prepared to help young men anxious to advance in life and among those who owe much of their advancement to the deceased brewer is Mr. T. P. O'Connor. When that distinguished journalist had conceived the idea of the "Star" newspaper it was necessary, for him to find capital to take up a portion of the shares in the enterprise. Mr. McEwan advanced the necessary amount and showed his appreciation of the brilliance with which "Tay Pay" carried out his trust by writing off the amount from his list of outstanding credits. Apart from the great journalistic kudos that accrued to the brilliant young member of the Irish party, the investment from a purely financial point of view proved a good one, for when Mr. O'Connor left the paper to make room for Professor Stuart as editor, he took with him the substantial sum of £17,000 for his interest. He undertook not to found or edit a rival journal for a certain number of years, and it will be remembered how the day the allotted time expired he sprung "The Sun" on the English public. That journal was never adequately capitalised, for, despite its brilliant merits from an editorial point of view, it passed from the control of Mr. O'Connor to other hands and finally expired after having been conducted by such brilliant editors as Mr. Harry Marks and Mr. Horatio Bottomley. While under the control of the latter it was even edited for a week by the late Dr. Parker of the City Temple and on another occasion the late Mr. Dan Leno of Music Hall fame controlled its columns for a week.

The conferring of a knighthood by the King on Sir H. Curtis Benett, the new Chief Magistrate at Bow Street is but the following of a precedent. The new Chief is probably the handsomest man that ever occupied that position, and though he lacks a genial humanity of some of his confrere, always gives the impression of great care in his efforts to be scrupulously just. He had never practised to any great extent at the Bar, in fact, at the time of his appointment held an official position in connection with a religious society. Sir H. Curtis Bennett, by the way, has been the object of a good deal of adverse attention on the part of the Suffragettes. A few days ago a bomb was sent to him and he has since been under police protection.

The Exhibition grounds at Earls Court have now reached an advanced state for the opening of the Imperial Services Exhibition. It looks as though the Navy is not to be left behind despite the very impressive contributions to the Army section to which I referred in a recent letter. There will be the after portion of a modern cruiser on the lake, an exact reproduction of the real article. Gun-turrets and fittings will be complete. The great Empress Hall which has been the centre of so many remarkable displays in the past, will be converted into a lake and a great war spectacle will be enacted for the benefit of visitors. Miniature drednoughts, cruisers, and torpedo boats will cruise about under electric motive power and explosions and bombardings will be on a generous scale. The naval experts are showing great energy in the perfecting of their warlike toys. A weakness up to the present is in the advertising, for there has been nothing on the hoardings or in the advertising columns of leading journals to tell the public that an exhibition is forthcoming. It is to be hoped that the scheme will not be allowed to fall through for want of proper attention to this side of the business

Another naval feature, by the way, will be the reproduction of arctic and antarctic expeditions.

An army veteran whose name will be remembered by the older members of the Anglo-Indian community, has just entered his ninetieth year. This is General Charles Dumbleton to whom congratulations will flow from a large number of friends. He is one of the old East India Company's servants, having joined as a Cornet as far back as 1839, when he was attached to the old 10th Bengal Cavalry. He saw service in his earliest days, having been under Sir Hugh Gough during the Gwalior campaign. He was present at the battle of Maharajpur and shared in the capture of "Gibraltar of the East." For these services, a six point star was granted and it seems that General Dumbleton is the only surviving officer to wear that decoration. He did good work during the troubles of 1857 and afterwards served in the works department of the Punjab.

"There will be no "knee breeches" so far as I am concerned, and there will be just an American Ambassador doing his best to maintain the friendly relations that have so long existed between my country and the one to which I am accredited." Thus said Mr. Page, the newly appointed Ambassador to London, to a crowd of questioning New York reporters. Mr. Page stated that he was giving the lie to the old saying that only a rich man could afford to undertake the position he has accepted. The new Ambassador is a poor man and one reporter ventured to prophecy that he would "go broke." "Then," answered Mr. Page, "if I am asked to entertain too lavishly I expect to." These sallies are interesting, but I am inclined to think Mr. Page laid too much emphasis on this style of breeches. Some American Ambassadors may have adopted this style of costume but it has no means been usual in London, and nothing has been more impressive at many great functions than the appearance of the Western Republic's representative in plain evening clothes amid an assemblage of gorgeous uniforms and liveries.

I hear that the Hyde Park Parade on Empire Day is likely to be more impressive than any of its predecessors. Lord Roberts will again take the salute, and the Lord Mayor with most of the Mayors of the Metropolitan Boroughs, will be present. Rear-Amiral Sir R. K. Arbuthnot will be in command of the parade, and the colour party and escort will be furnished by the Imperial Cadet Corps. A striking feature will be the presence of detachments of the National Reserve with the flags of the boroughs from which they come. Not only will there be a contingent of Canadian Cadets, but the American Cadets now in this country will be present as guests of the League. There is no abatement in the strenuous campaign of our aged Field-Marshal in all that pertains to militarism and Empire, and whether we believe in conscription or not, few will begrudge Lord Roberts the tribute paid him by Monsieur Clementceau. An Englishman said to that eminent Frenchman recently "You will see that we shall understand Lord Roberts' teaching too late." Monsieur Clementceau, in reply, says that the manifestation of Glasgow makes him inclined to think that victory, which has followed Field-Marshal Lord Roberts on the battlefield, may well reserve for him fresh laurels to crown what will perhaps be the greatest of his achievements.

Another interesting old house in London is doomed to destruction. This is 35, St. Martins Street, and was once the residence of Sir Isaac Newton. At the beginning of the eighteenth century that great Englishman moved from Chelsea, spent fifteen years in this house, and there finished the second and third edition of his "Principia." Despite the simplicity of his gastric arrangements, Sir Isaac lived in great style in this residence, keeping six servants and an imposing coach. Much of our knowledge of the old house is derived from Fanny Burney who tells us that when Sir Isaacs built it, it stood in Leicester fields so that the great natural philosopher might have his observatory unannoyed by neighbouring houses. Her own father, Dr. Burney, lived in the house and part of her "Evelina" was written there. It will be a pity if the old staircase and some of the other quaint remnants of old days cannot be removed to the new museum at South Kensington.

In the sale rooms there are some interesting officers about to be made. The pictures from Stafford House are to appear at Christies although I understand that very few, if any, of the Sutherland family portraits will be included. This of course robs the sale of much of its interest. At Puttick and Simpsons, Shelley's manuscript of his poem, "Mighly Eagle that Soarest" is to be sold and will cause great excitement among collectors. There is a double signature and it is accompanied by a letter from the poet, so that although there are only six lines the sale is of exceptional interest. The letter is written to Williams, the agent of Maddocks, the philanthropist in whose scheme for reclaiming the land and founding the town of Tremadoc Shelly has taken great interest.

A member of a very old Jewish family has just died. This is Mr. Ellas Depass. He was a descendant of Ellis Depass who was elected a member of the Royal Exchange in 1697, the year in which the oath of allegiance which brokers had to take was modified to meet the religious scruples of Jewish members. A descendant, Abraham de Pass wrote a epithalamium in Hebrew on the marriage of an ancestor of Lord Lopes. This we learn from Johnsen's "Lives of the Poets" in which he mentions that the poem was translated by Crabbe. There are a large number of members of the de Pass family in London: they are mostly possessed of considerable wealth and are among the aristocracy of the Jewish community.

THE JUSTICE OF TIME.

A Retrospect of Literary Discovery.

By the finding and publication of the new manuscript of the Gospels, writes the "Times," another chapter has been added to the long and fascinating romance of literary discovery. Apparently we shall never know the exact circumstances of its unearthing; the very fact that the Arab dealer indicated a particular place is accepted as strong evidence that its burial ground is to be sought almost anywhere else. We shall never, therefore, be able to associate Mr. Freer's manucript—will it be known henceforward as the Codex Fraternus?—with any such story as belong to its brother Sinaitic story as belongs to its brother Sinaticus, which Tischendorf so patiently and so diplomatically rescued from the monks of Mount Sinai. But it sheds a fresh halo over the refuse heaps of Egypt, and causes the library of Washington to rank as a custodian of the Sacred Text with those of Rome, London, St. Petersburg, and Cambridge.

The story of the search for ancient manuscripts must stir the blood of all humanists. Even in these days, almost without knowing it, we are seeing a repetition of the successful researches carried out by the enthusiastic pioneers of the new learning of the 14th and 15th centuries. It is to be hoped that the historian of our second renaissance will not be long in coming forward. There is already plenty of material for him from Egypt alone. Several Logia, fragments of the Gospels and others parts of the New Testament, as well as sundry scraps on Christian theology, have been recovered among the countless pieces of papyrus, all too fragmentary as a rule, which have rewarded the patient investigators of the Egyptian Exploration Fund at Fayoum and Oxyrhynchus. But still more remarkable has been the recovery of many lost works of classical antiquity. "Haughty time" is answering Wordsworth's question; it is learning to be just. Hypereides, the orator, parts of whom began to come to light so long ago as 1752, when some charred papyri were found at Herculaneum, can now make his voice tolerably well heard. The treatise of Aristotle on the Polity of the Athenians has revolutionized our ideas of the Athenian constitution. The merits of Bacchylides, Pindar's rival, can be substantially estimated; and the remains of Pindar himself have been augmented by new pæans. Menander, whose tradition has been perpetuated all down European literature by Terence, is now represented by some half-a-dozen plays which, if they are not all in the best condition, are quite enough to keep us amused; and the same may be said of the mime-writer Herodas. The curious "Persians," an account of the battle of Salamis, by one Timotheus of Miletus, found in 1902 near Memphis, is not particularly good reading, but its papyrus is the oldest classical manuscript we possess. An historian Theopompus of Cratippus, has some 50 pages to his credit; and the longest of the continuous papyraceous texts is half a roll containing the end of Plato's Symposium. A little more than a year ago about half of a satiric drama, the "Trackers" of Sophocles was published for the first time; and three or four fresh plays of Euripides have been given back to us in parts. A host of smaller pieces of works already known must be added to the list. Sometimes they confirm the conjectures of learned men in passages suspected to be corrupt, and sometimes, alas! they support the corruption and only show how deep seated and old it is. The published volumes of the Egyptian Exploration Fund show us also minutely the every day transactions of Hellenistic life there are innumerable petitions, contracts, receipts, demand notes, invitations to dinners, weddings, and funerals, notices of births, deaths, and marriages, bills, public notices, tax reports, accounts of meetings, school boys' exercises—every conceivable document of civilized society.

All these are Greek. Very little Latin has been found in Egypt, beyond a few verses of Virgil and a fragmentary epitome, by Livy, of Roman history. Even this was backed on a copy of the Epistle to the Hebrews, as if to show its intrinsic worthlessness. The Latin renaisance is now over, and there is little hope of regaining the lost books of Tacitus, the subject, as one remembers, of Freytag's novel *Die Verlorene Handschrift*, or of Livy, or the poems of Gallus, or the rugged lines of Ennius, popular though they were once in Roman schools. The libraries have been pretty well exhausted, at any rate in the more civilized parts of Europe, though what awaits revelation in Constantinople, if rumour can be believed, may surpass all expectation. Still, the industry of an undergraduate some 15 years ago, as he worked in Bodley's, brought to light a new piece of Juvenal, or rather a longer variant of a well-known passage; and there was a great day one summer term when, in the hall of Corpus Christie College, a large, miscellaneous, and curious crowd assembled to hear an *ex-cathedra* reading and translation of it.

For Latin indeed we have to go further back in time. The name of the Cardinal Angelo Mai, who flourished a century ago, deserves honourable mention. It was he who edited, though he did not actually publish, the text of the Vatican Gospels; it was he who with something of the old humanist spirit in him, when he was the keeper of the Ambrosian Library at Milan found fragments of Cicero and Plautus in palimpsest, and better still, the correspondence of Fronto and Marcus Aurelius. But we must go back five centuries before Mai in order to reach the great period of discovery. The brilliant story of Petrarch, of Boccaccio, and of Poggio, has been frequently told. It is well known how Petrarch discovered, in 1345, at Verona the long-lost letters of Cicero to Atticus; how he was practically the first to collect books for their own sake, and with what pride he possessed and with regret he could not read; his Greek text of Homer. There is the story, too, of his friend Boccaccio, who paid a visit to the library of the famous monastery at Monte Cassino and was shown into a room without a door and saw grass sprouting from the windows and all the books and benches thick with dust. Many of the books were sadly mangled, and it was explained to him that the monks cut them up to make psalters for children or amulets for women to gain a few *soldi*. In the 15th century, as if to prepare copy for the printing press, there was the indefatigable Poggio Bracciolini, a servant of the Roman Curia, who fortunately had plenty of time to travel in that service and to visit transalpine libraries. He rescued priceless masterpieces of known and unknown Latin authors from neglect and decay. At S. Gallen he found Quintilian "sad to look upon and ragged like a condemned criminal. . . . He seemed to be stretching out his hands, calling upon the Romans, demanding to be saved from so unmerited a doom." The books in the S. Gallen Monastery, he relates, were lying "in a most obscure and foul dungeon at the very bottom of a tower into which condemned criminals would hardly have been thrust." Besides Quintilian, Poggio exhumed Valerius Flaccus and the commentaries of Asconius; Lucretius, Manilius, Silius Italicus, Ammianus, and the Silvae of Statius; many works of Cicero; and reports reached him of a complete Livy as far north as Lubeck; of a whole "decade" of Livy at Chartres; and of three vast volumes in Lombardic, mixed with Gothic characters, containing ten "decades" near Roskilde, but though he sent his agents to inquire, no such manuscript was ever traced.

The same century saw also a constant stream of Greek books flowing into Italy from Constantinople, and Greek scholars also. We here of manuscripts in batches of 50, 200, and 238 being brought over. The Grrek immigrants were great collectors. Chrysoloras urged his pupils to collect. Bessarion, the Cardinal, presented his books to Venice. Pope Nicholas V. formed in eight years a library of 5,000 volumes; and his example was nobly supported by Cosmo de' Medici, whose agent Lascris brought, out of 200 manuscripts, fourscore that were unknown in the libraries of Europe. "His riches," says Gibbon of Cosmo, "were dedicated to the service of mankind; he corresponded at once with Cairo and London; and a cargo of Indian spices and Greek books were often imported in the same vessel."

The catalogue of literary discoveries might be indefinitely prolonged, and the romance might easily be extended into many other fields. But space forbids our dwelling on the new work of Goethe, "Wilhelm Meister's Theatrical Mission," which was given to a delighted Europe only a few months ago; and it forbids us to rehearse the marvellous story of Jacopo Dante, the son of the poet, who was directed by a vision of his dead father to seek and to find the hiding place in which were concealed the missing last 13 cantos of the Paradiso. It equally forbids us to touch on the countless Oriental documents which have been revealed in Egypt and Eastern Asia. If we have confined ourselves to the works of Greece and Rome, it is because, in the words of our politest historian, we know that the classics have much to teach, and we believe that the Orientals have much to learn.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"A WILD HARVEST"

BY ANNIE. S. SWAN.

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of the previous portion in
I.—John Howorth, whose
Sylvia is finishing her
in Switzerland, is left
lory by the death of the senior
cousin Reuben Howorth. On
see his cousin's widow John
Reuben's eldest son, Max,
ne from Oxford, making love
hom he fails to recognise. This
Cartledge, with whom he has
ting secretly for some time.

[illegible]ER I.—(*Continued.*)

[illegible]Max?" asked Howorth [illegible] picked out the most [illegible]king chair in Mrs. Reu-

[illegible]tly know. He went out [illegible]r. I do believe he may [illegible]e mills. He's really [illegible]en about the work there, [illegible]hat I want to talk to you [illegible]ld me quite definitely to-[illegible] won't return to Oxford."

[illegible]a pity, doesn't it, after he [illegible] I mean spent, so much time [illegible] years and a half. He might [illegible] take his degree. I should [illegible]n his place."

[illegible]esn't think it matters, or that [illegible]be of the slightest use to him, [illegible]erhaps he is right, John. You [illegible] his father had no idea of University [illegible]ucation, though his was the prejudice [illegible] ignorance really. It's not casting any [illegible]slur on dear Reuben's memory, John, but you know how he regarded the graces of life. He simply ignored them. You know what a job I had persuading him to allow Max to go to Oxford."

"That's why I think it would be a pity to chuck it before it has fulfilled its purpose."

"But surely it is more important that he should devote himself to business now, and fit himself as quickly as possible for his lifework."

"That is important undoubtedly, but a few more months could not possibly make any difference. Fortunately we are well off at Sleath with Macdonald. It would be difficult to better him."

Howorth spoke with some warmth, but became immediately conscious that he did not carry his listener with him.

"Curiously enough Max doesn't like Macdonald, John, and I do think there is something in what he says."

"What does he say?" enquired Howorth drily.

"He says the fellow presumes on his position, that he even is inclined to forget that he is merely the manager, a paid servant, at the mills."

Howorth merely smiled.

"I can't say I have noticed any presumption of that kind about Macdonald. He is a very modest and quiet man, considering his abilities. Of course he has the assurance to which a man is entitled when he knows his business. I can't think why Max should make such a statement about Macdonald. His father thought highly of him."

"Oh, I know, it has been the fashion to set Mr. Macdonald on a pedestal, but the few occasions on which he has dined here I must say I noticed his perfect sang froid. He did not at all seem to remember the footing on which he came to his master's house."

"But, Alicia, Macdonald is a man of good family, better bred than any of us," said Howorth lazily, amused though not astonished, at Mrs. Reuben's remarks.

"Well, need we go on discussing him? I daresay Max will be able to keep him in his place. What I want to make clear to you is Max is only going up to Oxford to-morrow to wind up his affairs. He will probably return in a fortnight or so, and take up his position in the office. It is to his credit, I think, that he is so anxious to begin work. Have you settled what his position is to be?"

"It will not be difficult to settle at the beginning. Max comes to Sleath as a learner, Alicia, and the very best thing he could do would be to put himself under Macdonald at once."

"He'll never do that, John, nor should it be asked of him. He is very clever. He will slip quite naturally and easily into his father's place, if he is given time and a fair chance."

"It will be years before Max even approaches his father's place," said Howorth drily. "You are forgetting Reuben's genius for business."

"No, I'm not. I'm only sure that Max has it too, with the added power which comes through the education of a gentleman," she said rather pointedly. "I hope there won't be any friction, and that you'll do your best for my son. He is a good boy, and will never disappoint his mother, I'm sure!"

Howorth kept a sphinx-like silence. Should he or should he not mention the episode of the evening? It would make some difference to the mother's outlook perhaps, but undoubtedly it would stir up strife. And family strife above all is a thing to be avoided like a plague! Howorth naturally shrank from it, with the reticence and the delicacy of a fine nature that hates to inflict pain.

"That's an uncommonly good cup of coffee, Alicia, your chef excels himself."

"My chef! it's only Sarah Catling from Cleed's Lane, you know how Reuben hated men servants, and what a tussle I had with him before he allowed Tredgold. Sarah is very good, however."

"She is. I'm thinking of bringing home Sylvia for Easter. I really can't wait without seeing the child till midsummer."

"But they are going to Italy. John. Mademoiselle has made all her arrangements. You would surely never disappoint her or the child at the last moment! The trip will be so very educational for them all. I'm just as anxious to have Eve and Una home as you can possibly be to have Sylvia, but I should not dream of upsetting everybody's plans for my own selfish wishes. Let her have her year in peace, John, she'll be all the better for it."

"The house is intolerable without her, Alicia," he murmured as he rose, adding that he must be going.

"All your own fault, my dear. If you had married years ago you would have been far happier, and probably have had other children."

"I don't want them, Sylvia suffices," he said. "Well, good-night, Alicia. So Max goes back to Oxford to-morrow, give him a word in season about things. Strike while the iron is hot; he ought to be feeling his responsibility now as the head of the family."

It was the nearest approach to a warning he ventured upon, and he returned to his home in a very uncomfortable and rather gloomy frame of mind.

CHAPTER II.

THE MANAGER AT SLEATH.

Max Howorth reached Polgarth about twenty minutes to eleven o'clock, and let himself in with his latchkey. He then put up the bolts, the rule of the house being that no servants, except under special circumstances, were to be in attendance after ten. Max knew by the light in his mother's boudoir window that she was still there, and he had a bad interval before he ventured to present himself in her presence. The immediate comfort of his future depended on one thing only, whether his Uncle had kept his own counsel concerning the incident in the wood. He hung about irresolute for a few moments, waited to mix himself a whiskey and soda from the sideboard in the dinning-room and was screwing his courage to the sticking-point, when he heard his mother's voice calling him softly from the head of the stairs.

"Is that you Max?"

"Yes, Mater.'

"Come up, then, dear, I'm waiting for you, and I rather want to go bed. Have you locked up?"

"Yes, Mater, just finished. I was coming now," he answered relieved by the unconcerned tones of his mother's voice. He knew her well enough to feel certain that had she been told of the incident of the evening she would not have spoken so softly and complacently.

"You are rather late," she said glancing keenly at him as he took the darkened staircase at a bound and joined her on the landing. "Have you been in Wrotham?"

"Yes, it isn't so very late, only just after ten. Are you going to keep up that ridiculous rule of Father's about sending every one of the servants to bed at ten o'clock?"

"It's too soon to talk about alterations, and at least they do rise early in the morning. Your Uncle John did come over. He hasn't been gone many minutes. You didn't meet him, I suppose?"

"No."

"He walked over, quite ridiculous I told him. Both your father and John have always been ridiculous about servants. I suppose one has to go back a generation to understand it," she said with the slightest intonation of sarcasm. She was generally more outspoken to her eldest son than to any one, believing he was more like the Petershams than the Howorths, and could therefore fully grasp her point of view.

"Well, and what did he say? Do you mind a cigarette here, Mater? I'll put it out if you do."

"I don't mind it, it's only cigars I object to in rooms with so much drapery. I think I must have some of those curtains cleared away now, they are so very early Victorian, but your father hated changes in the house. Your Uncle John is against your leaving Oxford until you have taken your degree, Max."

"I guessed he would be. Naturally Uncle John wants the field to himself," said the young man drily. "It's not difficult to grasp his point of view."

"Oh, I don't think that enters. Why should he object to your entry into the firm; he knows you have got to take your father's place. There won't be any friction with your Uncle, Max, if you behave yourself, but I must warn you he won't hear a word against Macdonald."

"Oh, I know it, the beastly cocky ass. I mean Macdonald! I can't stick these Scotchmen. Why don't they stop in their own bally country? Isn't it good enough for them? To hear 'em talk it's the only country, and yet the most of them are in a devil of a hurry to leave it. Pardon, Mater, but Macdonald always gets my back up. There'll be ructions when I get down to Sleath as sure as eggs is eggs."

"Your Uncle will side with him, and remember we can't afford to quarrel with your Uncle John, Max. Your father left him the fullest control over you in business matters for a considerable time to come. You'll have to keep very quiet until your position is properly consolidated."

"It won't be easy. Well, and was that all the old man had to say after his tramp across the fields? Did he merely call to express his disapproval of my leaving Oxford immediately?"

"We talked about a few other things. He would like Sylvia home, but I pointed out what a shame it would be to deprive her of the Italian trip, and that four months would quickly pass. I told him that you expected to be back in a fortnight."

Max carefully prepared another cigarette, his fine blue eyes fixed intently on it. His mother regarded him with pride, which had some justification, for certainly the outward casket was very fair. He had inherited the fine looks and the high carriage of the Petershams, and the close curly hair adorning his handsome head was his mother's delight. She had visions of his marrying into her own class, and thus lifting the name of Howorth clean out of the middle-class rut where it now rested.

"Mater," he said suddenly, "I'll need some money to clear Oxford. Can you let me have a cheque on account? I'll pay up whenever I have my chance."

"You had a handsome allowance, dear, and it is not long since I cleared you before," she said mildly reproachful.

"Oh, that's ancient history," he said lightly, at the same time flashing a gleam of his winning smile across at her. "You know you like me to have things nice, and I've done a good deal of entertaining of the sort of chaps you wanted me to keep thick with. Young Davenant and Lord Rocksleigh have been in my lot right through the last two terms. Davenant's father is a millionaire, and allows him six hundred a year besides extra tips. I had only three and, by Jove, I think I've done marvels on it. They'd tell you so if you asked them. I must get Rocksleigh to come through for a week end, then you can put him through his facings."

Max saw the expression of pleased surprise cross his mother's face. "Of course, I shall be more than pleased to entertain Lord Rocksleigh, or any of your college friends at any time," she answered readily, "but not just yet. After your sisters come home in the autumn, perhaps, you might be able to rent a little really good shooting, if you speak for it in time, then it would be worth while inviting your friends."

"I daresay that could be managed," assented Max, aware that he had succeeded in propitiating his mother successfully. "Meanwhile I must get clear of Oxford."

"Well, how much?" she asked calmly.

Max shifted a trifle uneasily in his seat, and at last answered quite boldly. "I believe a hundred and fifty would clear me. Yes, I know it's a lot, but I'm really awfully sorry, Mater, how these debts simply couldn't be avoided. No chap can be stingy at Oxford, if he is, he's promptly sent to Coventry. I'll shew you all the bills, honour bright, and when you come to go into things properly, you'll be the first to admit that I got off cheap."

Mrs. Howorth abstained from words of angry reproach, though she privately thought the sum excessive. But reflecting that there was probably a good deal of truth in her son's statement, and that after all it would be the last time she would be called upon to pay, she received his announcement in silence.

"I shall have to see the receipts anyhow Max, if I am to disburse such a big cheque. I suppose I had better give it to you now, as you are going off in the morning, and I do hope that this will be the very last I shall hear of your extravagance. Remember that you have an example in future to set to your younger brother, and that I shall expect you to behave accordingly."

"Right you are, Matar," said Max affectionately, really grateful for the generous kindness with which she had met his demand. "I promise that this shall be the very last, and that in future you won't have to find fault with me at all."

They parted on the most affectionate terms, but Mrs. Howorth's rest would have been less sweet had she known of the little scene that had taken place in the Covert Wood that evening.

It occasioned John Howorth a good deal of thought, and even slightly disturbed his rest.

He had not seen the girl's face, but he readily surmised that she must be some girl of the people, at least one outside of his nephew's own social station to meet him late in the evening in the fields. He felt that he had been wise not to say anything to Mrs. Reuben, as yet anyhow, but he did not forget the episode, and next morning when he had an opportunity he put a few judicious questions at Macdonald, the Scotch manager of whom Max had spoken with such stinging bitterness to his mother.

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

New York barbers have organised a strike to enforce double charges on customers who are in the habit of shaving themselves. In some parts of America it would appear advisable to acquire this habit. Lord Rosebery tells a story of a friend who visited one of the Southern States at a time when political feeling ran high. After being shaved by a negro barber, he commented on the extreme bluntness of the razor, and received the reply: "Yes, sar; it is vurry blunt, sar. I was outlast night, sar, wid de boys."

Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

HIDDEN TREASURE

FOUND

The third of the

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Value Rs. 100

The lucky finder is

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SEVENTEEN MORE

to be found.

(10 more having been added to the month of June.)

They are concealed in seventeen of the tins of

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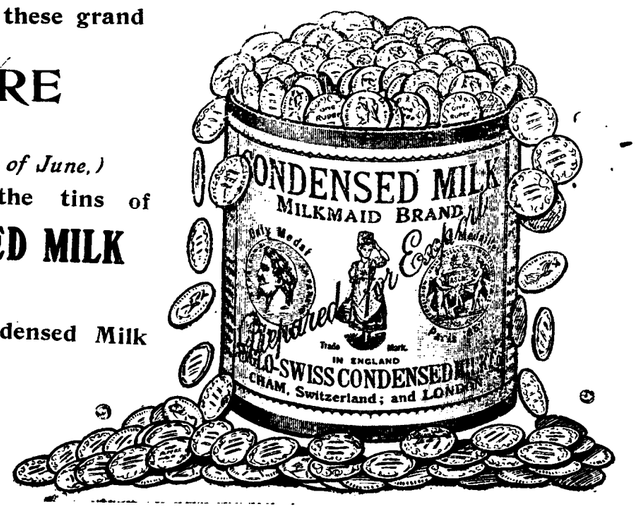
If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding

Rs. 100

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.

Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



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PALMER THE ONLY HIGH GRADE TYRE.

The tyre that is **sure** to give you **Satisfaction** and **Service.**

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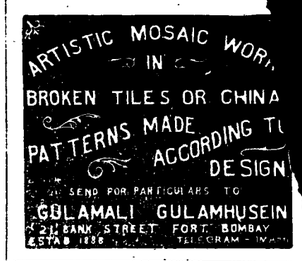

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For some time past certain dealers in Second-hand Typewriters have been offering for sale what are described as "Rebuilt Oliver Machines" in a condition "practically as good as new."

IN TOO MAHY CASES THESE MACHINES HAVE NOT BEEN "REBUILLT" AT ALL BUT ARE MERELY OLD AND WORN MACHINES IMPORTED AFTER YEARS OF USE, AND FURNISHED UP TO LOOK LIKE NEW..

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to be cautious about purchasing any OLIVER TYPEWRITERS from any but the AUTHORISED AGENTS.

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